

FBIS

DAILY REPORT

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China

Vol I No 073

15 April 1982

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DPRK'S KIM IL-SONG DELIVERS POLICY SPEECH

OW151018 Beijing XINHUA in English 0717 GMT 15 Apr 82

[Text] Pyongyang, April 14 (XINHUA) -- Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, today stressed that the Korean revolution and construction should be vigorously pushed ahead under the banners of the people's power and ideological, technical and cultural revolutions set forth by the fifth congress of the party.

In his policy speech entitled "Tasks of the People's Government in Modeling the Whole of Society on the Chuche Idea" and addressed to the joint meeting of the party Central Committee and the Supreme People's Assembly, Kim Il-song emphatically pointed out that today the Korean people are "confronted with the task of further strengthening the people's power and elevating its function and role in every way to meet the requirements of the new phase of revolutionary development."

Dealing with the future economic tasks, Kim Il-song said that his government would organize and mobilize the entire Korean people to strive to accomplish the economic goals set forth by the party's sixth congress. Vigorous efforts should be made to develop agriculture, fishery and light industry and boost chemical, electrical and metallurgical production, he added. He called on the Korean working people to fulfill the grand economic tasks by carrying forward the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and creative wisdom. He said: "To maintain independence in state activity is the first criterion of an independent, sovereign state," which "should map out all lines and policies on its own in accordance with its actual conditions, implement them by itself and exercise a full sovereign right in foreign relations."

Referring to the question of national reunification, Kim Il-song said: "The basic principle followed consistently by our party and the government of the republic in the struggle for national reunification is that the Korean people themselves reunify the country independently without any foreign interference." "The question of national reunification is, after all, an internal affair of the Korean nation, and it is a matter concerned with the right of our people to self-determination." "Outside forces have no reason and ground whatever to meddle" in it. He added: "The most important thing in achieving national reunification independently is to get the U.S. troops withdrawn from South Korea and put an end to the interference of U.S. imperialism in the internal affairs of Korea. Occupying half of our territory by force and meddling in our internal affairs, U.S. imperialism is trampling on our national sovereignty, and is hindering our country's reunification with its 'two Koreas' policy. U.S. troops' presence in South Korea is the greatest obstacle to the independent reunification of our country. As long as the U.S. imperialist forces of aggression are left alone in South Korea, the reunification question can never be solved independently." He pointed out: "In order to reunify the country independently it is essential to check resolutely the policy of depending on foreign forces pursued by the South Korean authorities."

He said: "We will meet and consult with anyone who is opposed to U.S. imperialist occupation and interference in South Korea and keep an independent stand about the reunification question in real earnest."

The most realistic and reasonable way to achieve the independent reunification of Korea lies in the establishment of the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo as proposed by the Workers' Party of Korea at its sixth congress. The government of the republic will make every effort to carry into effect the proposal for reunification through the establishment of a confederal republic, he said. He stated that the Korean people "will not only reunify the country independently, but, after reunification, too, will follow as ever the road of independence."

Dwelling on global issues, Kim Il-song said: "Those countries which champion independence must categorically reject all foreign interference and refrain from dancing to the tune of others or from blindly toeing others' line. Then, imperialism and dominationism will become powerless, and any power politics or batons will be rendered helpless." Kim Il-song declared:

"Non-alignment is a progressive movement which is opposed to all domination and subjugation, and struggles for the sovereignty of countries and nations. This movement reflects the contemporary trend towards independence and embodies in it the noble idea of independence against imperialism. Only through the expansion and development of this movement can the newly-emerging countries firmly defend their sovereignty and check and frustrate the arbitrariness of the imperialists on the international scene," he said. "An important question in extending and developing the Non-aligned Movement is to strengthen the unity and solidarity of this movement. This is all the more important in view of the persistent moves pursued by the imperialists today to split the newly-emerging countries and set them at variance with each other."

"As in the past, so also in the future, the government of the republic will unite solidly with those countries which advocate independence, and develop the relations of friendship and cooperation with them and strive to check and frustrate the imperialist policy of aggression and war and safeguard world peace and security. Our republic, as a dignified member of the Non-aligned Movement, will always be faithful to the principles and ideas of this movement and extend unflinching support and encouragement to the people of the world in their struggle for national independence and a new society," he said.

MORE ON KIM IL-SONG BIRTHDAY CELEBRATIONS

CCP Greetings

OW141225 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0748 GMT 14 Apr 82

[Text] Beijing, 14 Apr (XINHUA) -- The Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party today sent a message to Comrade Kim Il-song, extending the warmest and heartfelt congratulations on his 70th birthday. The message reads in full as follows:

Pyongyang, Central Committee of the Korean Workers Party [KWP]

Dear Comrade Kim Il-song:

On the occasion of your 70th birthday, we, on behalf of the CCP and the Chinese people, extend our warmest and heartfelt congratulations to you. You are the long-tested, great leader of the KWP and the Korean people, the outstanding representative of Korean proletarian revolutionaries. In the half century of your revolutionary life, you have integrated the universal truth of Marxism-Leninism with the concrete practice of the Korean revolution, surmounted difficulty after difficulty with an indomitable will and led the Korean people in resistance against imperialist aggression, winning one victory after another in the struggle to win national independence, safeguard the fruits of revolution and initiate and develop the socialist cause.

Under the wise leadership of the KWP headed by you, Korea has, from a backward colony, swiftly become a socialist country, independent, self-supporting and self-reliant in defense, standing firmly on the side of the oppressed peoples of the world, vigorously supporting the revolutionary struggles of the peoples and playing an increasingly important role in international affairs. The magnificent achievements you have made for Korea's proletarian revolutionary cause and your outstanding contributions to the progress of the world's people will shine forever.

You are a close comrade in arms of the Chinese people. You profoundly cherish the traditional Sino-Korean friendship and have worked tirelessly for its consolidation and growth. You lead the Korean communists and the fraternal Korean people in carrying forward the lofty spirit of proletarian internationalism, sincerely assisting the Chinese people in their revolutionary struggles and vigorously supporting our cause of socialist modernization. The militant friendship and revolutionary solidarity between the two parties, two countries and two peoples, cemented with blood and founded on the basis of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism, have withstood all kinds of tests in history. The CCP and the Chinese people will, as always, actively strengthen and develop their relationship of friendship and cooperation with the Korean people, resolutely support the KWP and the Korean people in their just struggle against U.S. aggression and intervention and for the independent, peaceful reunification of the fatherland, and resolutely support the socialist construction of Korea. We sincerely wish you good health and a long life and successes to the industrious and wise Korean people in their implementation of the resolutions of the Sixth Congress of the KWP.

Central Committee of the CCP, 14 April 1982, Beijing

Zhao Hails Kim Il-song

OW141748 Beijing XINHUA in English 1716 GMT 14 Apr 82

[Text] Beijing, April 14 (XINHUA) -- Zhao Ziyang, vice-chairman of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party and premier of the State Council, tonight attended a banquet marking the 70th birthday of Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. The banquet was given by Chon Myong-su, ambassador of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to China, and Mrs. Chon Myong-su in the Korean Embassy.

Zhao Ziyang extended greetings to Kim Il-song, the Korean Workers' Party, government and people in the name of the Chinese Communist Party, government and people. Zhao Ziyang praised Kim Il-song's efforts for Korean independence, reunification and socialism, and his contributions to world peace and the progress of mankind for more than half a century. He said: "The question of Korean reunification should be solved by the Korean people themselves in accordance with Comrade Kim Il-song's proposal for a Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo. The U.S. Government must stop its interference in the internal affairs of Korea and withdraw its armed forces and military equipment from South Korea. The Chinese Communist Party, government and people will always firmly support the Korean people in their just struggle against the 'two Koreas' scheme, and for the independent, peaceful reunification of their fatherland."

He said that the parties, countries and peoples of China and Korea have forged a great friendship and militant unity. The continuous consolidation and development of Sino-Korean friendship is inseparable from the concern and effort of Comrade Kim Il-song. The Chinese Communist Party, government and people cherish Sino-Korean friendship. They will continue to strengthen unity and mutual support, advancing together with the Korean Workers' Party, government and people in the years to come.

Chon Myong-su reviewed Kim Il-song's revolutionary exploits. He also praised Sino-Korean friendship, which, he said, has developed during long revolutionary years. He toasted the steady growth of friendship between the two countries.

Among the Chinese guests attending the banquet were Ji Pengfei, vice-premier of the State Council; Huang Hua, vice-premier of the State Council and minister of foreign affairs; Qiao Shi, head of the International Liaison Department of the party Central Committee; Wu Xiquan, deputy-chief of General Staff of the Chinese People's Liberation Army; Liang Biye, deputy-director of the General Political Department of the Chinese People's Liberation Army; department heads under party Central Committee and State Council, and the Beijing Municipal People's Government. Diplomatic envoys to China also attended.

Pyongyang Meeting

OWL41750 Beijing XINHUA in English 1727 GMT 14 Apr 82

[Text] Pyongyang, April 14 (XINHUA) -- More than 20,000 people met in the Pyongyang gymnasium this afternoon to celebrate the 70th birthday of President Kim Il-song. Kim Il, O Chin-u, Yi Chong-ok, Yim Chun-chu and other Korean party and government leading members attended the meeting.

In his speech, Yim Chun-chu, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Worker's Party of Korea and secretary of the Central People's Committee, extolled the great contribution made by Kim Il-song in the past decades in the struggle against imperialist aggression and for the independence, liberation, socialist revolution and socialist construction of Korea.

An inaugural ceremony was held for the triumphant return archway built at the Moranbong Hill in Pyongyang City in memory of the great meritorious deeds performed by President Kim Il-song for the recovery of Korea and the well-known speech he made upon returning in triumph to the fatherland in October 1945.

END OF BO YIBO VISIT TO JAPAN REPORTED

OWL41636 Beijing XINHUA in English 1626 GMT 14 Apr 82

[Text] Tokyo, April 14 (XINHUA) -- Chinese Vice-Premier Bo Yibo today ended a 14-day investigation tour of Japanese factories in Tokyo and other cities. Bo Yibo arrived here April 1 as the head of a mission to study the development of Japan's industry, the machinery industry in particular, and its technical renovation and economic management system.

During his visit, he met Japanese Prime Minister Zenko Suzuki and talked to Japanese International Trade and Industry Minister Shintaro Abe and Vice President of the Association for the Promotion of International Trade Shiegeichi Koga. He also had talks with prominent figures from the economic circle.

Arrival in Beijing

OWL41638 Beijing XINHUA in English 1611 GMT 14 Apr 82

[Text] Beijing, April 14 (XINHUA) -- Vice-Premier Bo Yibo and his party returned here by air tonight after a visit to Japan. He was greeted at the airport by Vice-Premier Chen Muhua and Japanese Ambassador to China Yasu Katori.

MOUNTING OPPOSITION TO LE DUAN CLIQUE CLAIMED

OW140459 Beijing in Vietnamese to Vietnam 1400 GMT 13 Apr 82

[Article by "Vietnamese patriot" Xuan Hung: "The Armed Struggle Against the Le Duan Clique Is Spreading"]

[Text] Previously, the Le Duan clique strictly prohibited reporting on the armed activities of the opposition forces at home. Only by secretly listening to foreign radio stations could the Vietnamese people learn about such activities. Late last year, however, Hanoi press and radio openly carried a number of reports on these activities. The Le Duan clique's propaganda apparatus wanted to use such reports to boast about its "victories." However, through these boasts and foreign press reports, we can clearly see the following:

1. The activities of opposition armed forces are developing daily. In 1978, the Le Duan clique mentioned in an internal report that antigovernment armed activities existed in the Central Highlands area. Late last year, Hanoi press and radio revealed that antigovernment forces had also appeared in the north. Rebellions had successively broken out in one village or another in Ha Tuyen, Hoang Lien Son and Quang Ninh Provinces. Foreign press and news agencies report that opposition armed activities have been noted from Hau Giang to Danang. The most active opposition armed forces are concentrated at the areas bordering Laos and Kampuchea. In April 1980, Nguyen Huu Tho said that there were only isolated bandit activities occurring in a few places, that these activities had been rapidly repressed and that there was nothing to worry about. In August and September of last year, however, there were reports that opposition armed forces in the Central Highlands region killed or wounded more than 100 Le Duan troops. In the north, according to reports from Hanoi, the Le Duan clique has had to muster forces of battalion or company strength of the regular army to fight antigovernment forces in many battles, some of which lasted more than 10 days.

2. The opposition forces have acquired a mass base. The Hanoi press reveals that the opposition forces in the Central Highlands have controlled a number of hamlets and villages in remote border areas creating a deep, wide network and a long-term foothold. They have set up liaison corridors in deep jungles. Members of the opposition forces have infiltrated mass organizations. Some have become village commanding cadres. The local people often supply the "reactionaries" deep in the jungles with food, arms and ammunition.

At present, the opposition armed activities have become a great worry for the Le Duan clique. In February of 1980, due to deteriorating public order and security, the Le Duan clique successively held security meetings from the central to the regional level and launched the so-called movement to strengthen public order and social security, aimed at maintaining its fascist rule with repressive measures. Pham Hung, deputy secretary [as heard] and interior minister, said in an article in the June 1981 issue of TAP CHI CONG SAN that to protect political security and maintain public order and safety is an extremely complex, difficult and fierce struggle and that this constitutes an extremely important and urgent task of the party and state. Such remarks by Pham Hung can be considered as an objective conclusion. However, even with this conclusion, the question is not yet resolved because it has not gotten to the cause of the situation, namely, the Le Duan clique's extremely reactionary policy -- the policy of national oppression and border purification.

KHIEU SAMPHAN REPORTS ON DK-SRV BATTLES

OW151348 Beijing XINHUA in English 1251 GMT 15 Apr 82

[Text] Beijing, Apr 15 (XINHUA) -- Khieu Samphan, prime minister of Democratic Kampuchea, pointed out today that the Vietnamese aggressor troops have been bogged down in their dry-season offensives and mopping-up operations against Democratic Kampuchea.

He made these remarks in a speech marking the Kampuchean New Year and the seventh anniversary of the founding of Democratic Kampuchea.

Analyzing the military situation in the dry season of 1981-82, Khieu Samphan said: "Generally speaking, the combat capability and military quality of the Vietnamese aggressor troops have been greatly weakened in the current dry season." Their strength in eastern and central Kampuchea has become thinner and weaker as a result of their concentration on western Kampuchea, he said. Their mopping-up operations are carried out only in company strength in the northeastern region comprising Ratanakiri, Stoeng Treng and Kracheh Provinces, as well as in the eastern and southwestern regions. These operations have also dwindled in Kompong Speu, Kompong Chhnang, Kompong Thom and Western Kompong Cham Provinces in central Kampuchea. In western Kampuchea, the Vietnamese operations are less vigorous than the previous dry season, he said. Up to the present, Khieu Samphan said, Vietnam is unable to carry out mopping-up operations in Leach District and Sisophon area. In Samlot area, the Vietnamese forces are also strained.

He listed a number of areas where the Vietnamese troops have some initiatives, such as northern Koh Kong, Siem Reap, Oddar Meanchey, Preah Vihear and western Kompong Thom Provinces, as well as Chheb Teareabarivoat and Sisophon areas. In northern Koh Kong Province, he said, almost all the Vietnamese troops stationed there, plus those called in from Highway No four, have been concentrated to launch three attacks on the Democratic Kampuchean National Army and guerrillas. All the attacks ended in failure. Last October, 10,000 Vietnamese troops were massed in Siem Reap, Oddar Meanchey, Preah Vihear and western Kompong Thom Provinces and launched large-scale offensives, capturing a number of villages under the control of the National Army and guerrillas. These troops have encountered great difficulties and suffered heavy casualties as a result of the guerrilla activities of the National Army and guerrilla units, highlighted by the cutting off of enemy communication lines in the rear and wearing down of the enemy. By February this year, Democratic Kampuchea had recovered all these villages. Since March the National Army and guerrilla units have stepped up actions along Highway 6 between Siem Reap and Kompong Thom and in western Siem Reap Province, extending their manoeuvres to the bank of the Tonle Sap Lake. Thus, areas under the control of Democratic Kampuchea have been expanded around the Tonle Sap Lake in the Chikrieng District of Siem Reap Province and in the Stoung District of Kompong Thom Province.

On the Chheb-Reabarivoat battlefield, Vietnamese remnant troops from this battlefield plus other units called in from the eastern and central parts of Kampuchea attacked Democratic Kampuchean forces from behind. They set up a defence line to protect their rear. However, Vietnamese troops still suffered heavy casualties and material losses and retreated.

Referring to the military situation south of Sisophon, Khieu Samphan said: "The Vietnamese mounted an attack in this area by massing all their remnant troops in a bid to dislodge us and eliminate our forces in the Phnum Malai-Phnum Mak Hoeun area so as to coordinate their psychological warfare in hoodwinking the world into believing that they have taken full control of Kampuchea, and the Kampuchean problem no longer exists. However, though the vietnamese troops have seized from us certain places south of Sisophon, they have failed in their political plot and psychological warfare.

"As we succeeded in destroying more roads with mines and hitting the enemy from behind, regular Vietnamese troops have to be assigned to protect their communication lines. This is why more and more Vietnamese troops have been bogged down, surrounded, and decimated day after day. The National Army and guerrilla units south of Sisophon are determined to turn the battlefield in this front into graves for Vietnamese troops. They have pledged to deal Vietnamese heavier blows in close coordination with their compatriots in other battlefronts. In general, the Vietnamese are finding their going tougher and tougher in all the battle fronts in this country."

During the current dry season, he said, Vietnamese troops have used chemical weapons more frequently to massacre the Kampuchean people. In a sense this also shows Vietnam's shortage of manpower and is an attempt to check attack from Democratic Kampuchean forces. This can only mean their strategical weakness and is certainly not a sign of strength.

Khieu Samphan reiterated that the Government of Democratic Kampuchea and the Patriotic and Democratic Front of the Great National Union of Kampuchea will share weal and woe with the nation and people of Kampuchea and lead them to carry on the fight by surmounting all difficulties. He urged the Kampuchean people, the National Army and the guerrillas to hit harder at the Vietnamese aggressors until they are driven out of the country. He also appealed to all peace loving and justice upholding countries to continue to support the Kampuchean people's just struggle and exert more pressure on Vietnam and force it to withdraw from Kampuchea.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON VISIT OF ROMANIAN PRESIDENT

Shenyang Banquet

OW141538 Beijing XINHUA in English 1500 GMT 14 Apr 82

[Text] Shenyang, April 14 (XINHUA) -- Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the Romanian Communist Party and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, and Elena Ceausescu and their party were honored at a banquet given here this evening by the Liaoning Provincial Committee of the Communist Party of China and the Liaoning Provincial People's Government.

Hu Yaobang, chairman of the C.C.P. Central Committee, attended the banquet. The banquet was presided over by Li Huang, secretary of the C.C.P. Liaoning Provincial Committee. Among those present was Li Tao, secretary of the C.C.P. Liaoning Provincial Committee and first secretary of the C.C.P. Shenyang Municipal Committee. Romanian Ambassador to China Florea Dumitrescu and Mrs. Dumitrescu were on hand.

Ceausescu, Hu Address Rally

OW150454 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1727 GMT 14 Apr 82

[Text] Shenyang, April 14 (XINHUA) -- More than 10,000 people gathered at Liaoning stadium this afternoon to welcome Romanian President and General Secretary of the Romanian Communist Party Nicolae Ceausescu. The stadium was decorated with the Chinese and Romanian flags and two streamers saying: "Long live the revolutionary unity and military friendship between the parties, countries and peoples of China and Romania!" and "Long live the great unity of the people of the world!"

At 1630 President and Elena Ceausescu and other distinguished Romanian guests took the rostrum with CCP Chairman Hu Yaobang. They were greeted by a standing ovation as a band played the Romanian and Chinese national anthems. Young Pioneers presented bouquets to the guests.

Li Huang, secretary of the Liaoning Provincial CCP Committee, spoke first. "Comrade Ceausescu has come to visit Liaoning Province, bringing us the profound feelings of the Romanian people. This will always remain in the hearts of the people in Liaoning. The people in Liaoning will regard this visit by Comrade Ceausescu as a motive force and an inspiration for them to further consolidate and develop the relations of friendship and cooperation between the two parties, the two nations and the two peoples of China and Romania."

Nicolae Ceausescu then took the floor amid prolonged applause. In his speech, he expressed his pleasure at having the opportunity to visit Shenyang municipality, Liaoning Province. He said: On behalf of the Romanian Communist Party and people and in the name of the Romanian delegation and myself as an individual, I wish to extend to the people of Liaoning Province and Shenyang municipality my best wishes and sincerest greetings. I would like to relay the warm greetings from the Romanian people to the great Chinese people and wish you every success in developing socialist construction and safeguarding the cause of peace. "I have visited China several times," he said, "during which I have met with Chinese leaders. I reached agreements with Chinese party and government leaders including Chairman Mao Zedong and Premier Zhou Enlai. These meetings and agreements laid a foundation for friendship and cooperation between the two countries and contributed to our socialist construction."

"During the current visit," he said, "we will, together with Comrade Hu Yaobang and other Chinese party and government leaders, explore ways to further the cooperation between the two parties and countries. This cooperation will help develop the countries' socialist economy and better people's lives. It will also help consolidate and develop world peace. We are elated by the achievements of the Chinese people in socialist construction, in industry, agriculture, science and culture and the growth of people's living standards." He said: "This morning, we visited the Shenyang No 3 machine tool factory. This factory's products and technical standards greatly impressed us. I understand that there is direct cooperation between this factory and Romanian enterprises." He said: "The leaders in Liaoning Province and Shenyang municipality also introduced us to your tremendous achievements in all fields. Liaoning and Shenyang have played a significant role in China's economy. Taking this point into consideration, we believe that our cooperation with Liaoning Province is important."

Nicolae Ceausescu described Romania's successes in building a developed socialist economy under the leadership of the Romanian Communist Party. He said: "Compared with the years when the nation had just begun to develop its socialist construction, Romania has expanded its industry by 51 times. Tremendous achievements have been scored in agriculture, science, culture and education. The working people's living standards have been continuously improved while production output has been raised. Romania, whose industry and agriculture were originally very backward, has become a well-developed nation in industry and agriculture." "Romania's achievements demonstrate the great power of people who have cast off the yoke of foreign countries and mastered their own destiny and are building socialism," he said. "The experience of Romania, China and other socialist countries shows only socialism can ensure economic development at high speed. Romania is now implementing its seventh 5-year plan. We attach great importance to the development of the productive forces as well as agriculture and energy, and regard our efforts in this respect as the foundation in the development of our entire national economy."

He said: "We believe that better cooperation between Romania and China is conducive to a faster and all-round development of the economy in the two countries." "We have had talks with Comrade Hu Yaobang and other Chinese leaders. I am confident the agreement we are going to reach will lay a solid foundation for a firm and long-standing friendship and cooperation," he said.

Referring to international questions, Nicolae Ceausescu said great changes have taken place in the world, engendering a very complicated situation. Many independent nations have emerged and are working hard to defend their independence and avoid enslavement again. "Some countries still pursue power politics and realigning spheres of influence. The gap between poor and rich nations is widening. All this requires the world's progressive forces unite, opposing power politics and the attempt to divide up the world again, thus ensuring the independence of various countries and the maintenance of world peace," Nicolae Ceausescu said.

"We are convinced the friendship between the Romanian Communist Party and the Chinese Communist Party, and between the Romanian and Chinese people, will further develop," he said. In conclusion, he cheered: "Long live the unbreakable friendship and cooperation between the two parties, the two nations and the two peoples of Romania and China!"

Hu Yaobang thanked Nicolae Ceausescu for his warm and friendly speech. "This is a great inspiration to us and demonstrates a great trust in us."

"The Chinese Communist Party and the Chinese people, including the party members and people of Liaoning Province, love and will protect the friendship between the Romanian and Chinese parties and countries as they would protect their own eyes. Comrade Ceausescu has led the Romanian Communist Party for 17 years. Under this leadership, the Romanian people have made great achievements in building socialism. The Romanian Government and people have made outstanding contributions to safeguarding world peace and the progressive cause, and to the friendship between the two parties, countries and peoples of China and Romania," he said. "Comrade Ceausescu is one of the most sincere and best comrades in arms of the Chinese people and the Chinese Communist Party," Hu Yaobang said.

Hu Yaobang said Liaoning is one of the important provinces involved in economic cooperation with Romania. "Accomplishing the cooperative task, both quantitatively and qualitatively and on time, is the most articulate expression of friendship between the people of China and Romania," he said. He urged the people of Liaoning province to learn from the Romanian people. He said Liaoning is as big as Romania with a greater population, but, for various reasons, its industrial and agricultural output is only one-third of Romania's. "Liaoning is an important base for China's heavy industry. Its party members and its people should dedicate heart and soul to work hard to ensure the success of socialist construction and other undertakings," he said.

Hu Yaobang wished Nicolae Ceausescu good health that he might contribute his vigorous energy to the common ideals and common cause of the people of Romania and China.

Both Nicolae Ceausescu and Hu Yaobang received enthusiastic applause. The rally ended amid the strains of the Internationale. President and Elena Ceausescu arrived from Beijing by special plane this morning with Chairman Hu Yaobang.

Return to Beijing

OW141726 Beijing XINHUA in English 1700 GMT 14 Apr 82

[Text] Beijing, April 14 (XINHUA) -- Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the Romanian Communist Party and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, Elena Ceausescu and their party flew back here tonight after a one-day visit to Shenyang. They were accompanied on the trip by Hu Yaobang, chairman of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China.

Talks Continue in Beijing

OW150908 Beijing XINHUA in English 0852 GMT 15 Apr 82

[Text] Beijing, April 14 (XINHUA) -- Hu Yaobang, chairman of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, and Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the Romanian Communist Party and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, continued to hold talks here this morning.

In today's talks, Chairman Hu Yaobang briefed the Romanian visitors on China's situation, particularly the changes that have taken place since Ceausescu's last visit to China, including the historical significance of the Third Plenary Session of the 11th C.C.P. Central Committee. Chairman Hu said: "We have concentrated our energy in the three and half years since the third plenary session to mainly solve the domestic problems and eliminate the evil consequences brought about by the 10-year internal disorder.

"On the basis of broad and profound investigation, we re-estimated a series of major principles and policies," he said. He continued: "Now we can say we have basically completed this process. Although there are still many problems to be solved, the most difficult period is over."

Hu said that the present political situation, characterized by stability and unity, is one of the best since the founding of the People's Republic. There are two main factors contributing to such a situation in the last three or four years, he said. "First, the party has adopted correct policies that have yielded results in actual work. The people's living standards have improved and unity and fraternity among people of various nationalities and of all walks of life in the country has been strengthened. These policies have enabled our cadres and people to see and believe that China has a bright future," he said. "The second factor," Hu continued, "is that the party is working hard to foster the fine tradition and style of work manifested during the years in Yanan and in the early years after the founding of the People's Republic, namely, seeking truth from facts, making investigations and study, developing close ties with the masses and opposing bureaucratism. Meanwhile, greater efforts are being made to seriously handle those cadres and party members who have violated state law and party discipline."

Hu said: "In the past three and a half years, China scored most remarkable successes in agriculture because various forms of the responsibility system for production were introduced. This policy has fired the peasants to greater enthusiasm in production." He said: "The production responsibility system marks a major change in the way the Chinese Communist Party guides agriculture. We are fully confident of the further development of agricultural production."

The chairman also briefed the Romanian visitors on the major tasks the Chinese Communist Party plans to perform this year. Hu and Ceausescu also exchanged views on the international situation and the further development of bilateral relations. They agreed that Sino-Romanian relations in the political, economic and other fields will continue to grow.

Taking part in the talks on the Romanian side were Elena Ceausescu, Ion Dinca and Stefan Andrei. Present on the Chinese side were Chen Muhua and Huang Hua.

NONALIGNED MEETING, EGYPT-ARAB RELATIONS REPORTED

HK131527 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 12 Apr 82 p 6

[Report: "Extraordinary Conference of Nonaligned Movement Coordination Bureau Does Not Condemn Camp David Accord, Showing an Improvement in Egyptian-Arab Relations"]

[Text] On 8 April, the extraordinary conference of the Nonaligned Movement Coordination Bureau issued its final communique, in which it did not directly condemn the Camp David accord. This is regarded as a sign of improvement in Egyptian-Arab relations.

It is reported that before the drawing up of the final draft of the communique, there was a heated debate on its wording. In the end, the final communique did not condemn the Camp David accord. It only stated that the conference "is anxiously concerned about the continuous efforts, activities, measures and continuous talks that have been aimed at realizing the terms of the Camp David accord." However, the initial draft of the communique said something about the "compulsory implementation of the Camp David accord" and something showing the conference's "regret" that Sinai would be occupied by Western troops.

The newspapers in Cairo warmly responded to this communique and were of the opinion that this was a "tremendous victory" that the Egyptian delegation that attended the conference had achieved through making great efforts. A certain member of the Egyptian delegation said that some resolutions of the extraordinary conference of the Nonaligned Movement Coordination Bureau were "unexpectedly good." These resolutions may become a "turning point" in Egyptian-Arab relations and a new "beginning" for the solution of the Arab-Israeli conflict. Some members of the delegation even went so far as to say that "this meeting has laid the psychological foundation for Egypt's return to the Arab world."

Since Egypt signed its peace treaty with Israel in 1979, most of the Arab countries have severed their diplomatic relations with Egypt. But since President Muhammad H. Mubarak came to office last October, the Egyptian Government has strived to improve its relations with the Arab countries.

A few days ago, the Egyptian representatives attended the conference of the Nonaligned Movement Coordination Bureau in Kuwait. This was the first time that a high-ranking Egyptian delegation had visited the capital of an Arab country. Nevertheless, officials of both Egypt and the Gulf Arab countries have recently said that when they expressed their hope for restoring their mutual relations, that the normalization of their bilateral relations will be a "prolonged and complicated" and "gradual and slow" process.

EGYPT'S MUBARAK, 'ALI, U.S. ENVOY DISCUSS SINAI

OW142106 Beijing XINHUA in English 1834 GMT 14 Apr 82

[Text] Cairo, April 14 (XINHUA) -- Egyptian President Husni Mubarak and Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Kamal Hasan 'Ali today met U.S. Ambassador to Egypt Alfred Atherton. This meeting was a continuation of meetings by Egyptian leaders to deal with the strained relations between Egypt and Israel on the issue of Israel's withdrawal from the Sinai Peninsula.

'Ali met U.S. Ambassador Atherton twice Tuesday. After today's meeting, Atherton emphasized the role of the United States as a full partner and said it would continue extending aid to Egypt.

'Ali reiterated Egypt's stand about Israel's accusation that Egypt violated the Egyptian-Israeli peace treaty and would, therefore, delay the withdrawal from the Sinai by April 25. He first denied the Israeli charges on Monday, saying Egypt respects the peace treaty and is committed to its execution.

On the question of arms smuggling raised by Israel, 'Ali said there is no justification for this charge. "We are adopting measures for prohibiting the smuggling of arms to Egypt, and, consequently, the same measures are being adopted for not smuggling weapons abroad," he said.

NPC'S ZHU XUEFAN MEETS EGYPTIAN TRADE UNIONISTS

OW142058 Beijing XINHUA in English 1513 GMT 14 Apr 82

[Text] Beijing, April 14 (XINHUA) -- Zhu Xuefan, vice-chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress, met and had a cordial conversation here this afternoon with a delegation from the Egyptian trade unions federation led by (Muhammad Ahmad al-Ukaili), vice-president of the federation.

Present were Chen Yu, vice-president of the All-China Federation of Trade Unions, and (Izz al-'Arab Amin Ibrahim) [name as received], Egyptian ambassador to China.

SENEGALESE ENVOY HOSTS NATIONAL DAY RECEPTION

OW052148 Beijing XINHUA in English 1536 GMT 5 Apr 82

[Text] Beijing, April 5 (XINHUA) -- Mamadou Seyni Mbengue, ambassador of the Republic of Senegal to China, and Mrs. Mbengue gave a national day reception at the embassy here this afternoon. Among the guests were Qian Zhengying, minister of water conservancy and power; Gong Dafei, vice-minister of foreign affairs; Lu Xuejian, vice-minister of foreign economic relations and trade; and leading members of other departments concerned. Diplomatic envoys of various countries to China were also present.

PENG CHONG MEETS TUNISIAN GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS

OW142124 Beijing XINHUA in English 1843 GMT 14 Apr 82

[Text] Tunis, April 14 (XINHUA) -- Tunisian Prime Minister Mohamed Mzali today met a Chinese delegation of the National People's Congress led by Peng Chong, vice chairman of the congress' standing committee. Prime Minister Mzali praised the Chinese doctors working in Tunisia and said he is satisfied with the Chinese technicians who are constructing the 123-kilometer-long canal in Medjerda-Cape Bon. "The Tunisian people are deeply touched by the efforts and contributions of the Chinese people in the development of Tunisia's economy," he said.

Vice Chairman Peng said that because of the concern and support by the Tunisian Government and people, the Chinese medical workers and technicians have made achievements and completed their tasks.

The two countries discussed ways to strengthen bilateral cooperation in the fields of politics, economics and culture. Mzali and Peng said they hope this visit would further strengthen relations. Mongi Kooli, director of party of Tunisia's Destourian Socialist Party, met Peng this morning to discuss the problem of strengthening his party's relationship with China's Communist Party. Minister of Defense Slaheddine Baly this afternoon met the Chinese delegation.

RENMIN RIBAO VIEWS ARGENTINE-BRITISH DISPUTE

HK151028 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 15 Apr 82 p 6

[Short commentary: "It Is Hoped That a Peaceful Settlement Can Be Achieved in the Dispute Over the Malvinas Islands"]

[Text] The dispute between Argentina and Britain over the Malvinas Islands has in the past 2 weeks become the focus of world attention. Now some countries are acting as mediators in the dispute. Both Argentina and Britain have kept the door open for negotiations. There is likely to be an easing of tensions. But the danger of a military confrontation still exists. This situation not only causes grave concern among the coastal countries of the South Atlantic but poses a new threat to world peace and security.

The problem of the Malvinas (Falkland) Islands is basically a historical one left over from colonialism. Since the end of World War II, the Asian, African and Latin American peoples have sparked an upsurge in a movement against imperialism and colonialism. The struggle waged by the peoples of various countries to eliminate colonialism and achieve national independence has become an irresistible force. The dispute between Argentina and Britain about sovereignty over the Malvinas Islands has continued for half a century. Since World War II, long-drawn-out negotiations have been held. The United Nations has adopted relevant resolutions on the decolonization of the Malvinas. Nonaligned nations conferences have also adopted many resolutions voicing explicit support for Argentina's sovereignty over the islands and calling for both sides to step up the process of negotiations. However, the expected results have not been achieved in the negotiations. The question concerning the sovereignty of the islands has remained unsolved.

Everybody knows that it is China's persistent stand to oppose hegemonism and colonialism, support that Third World nations in their struggles to safeguard national sovereignty and territorial integrity and respect the relevant resolutions adopted by the nonaligned nations conferences. The national feelings of the Argentine people to safeguard their national sovereignty are understandable. Argentina's demand for its sovereign right over the Malvinas Islands is deemed to win the support and respect of the United Nations and other parties concerned.

It would be most distressing if the Argentine-British dispute over the Malvinas Islands should lead to bloodshed. Many countries have urged both countries to exercise restraint and solve the dispute by peaceful means instead of resorting to force. We fervently hope that Argentina and Britain will seek a peaceful and just settlement of this problem through negotiations -- a problem left over from history. So long as both countries maintain a sincere and accommodating attitude, the Malvinas issue can surely be settled in an equitable and reasonable manner.

KYODO REPORTS DENG LIQUN CCP PROPAGANDA HEAD

OW151033 Tokyo KYODO in English 1026 GMT 15 Apr 82

[Text] Beijing, April 15 (KYODO) -- Deng Liqun, a leading Chinese Communist Party theoretician, has been appointed to the influential post of director of the party's Propaganda Department, the Chinese Foreign Ministry announced here Thursday.

Deng is currently director of the party's political research office and is regarded as a close friend of party Chairman Hu Yaobang.

He is also deputy director of the prestigious Academy of Social Sciences, and last year was closely involved in drafting the resolution on questions of party history, an important document which examined the path taken by the party since 1949 and evaluated the role of the late party Chairman Mao Zedong.

The Propaganda Department is intimately involved in formulating political theory in China, and also plays an influential role in the country's literary and mass media fields.

It is not known why the current director, Wang Renzhong, is leaving the post.

EDITORIAL ON AGRICULTURAL RESPONSIBILITY SYSTEM

HK141407 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 3 Apr 82 p 1

[Editorial: "Policies Must Be Consistently Stable, Problems Must Be Solved in Real Earnest -- on Summing Up and Perfecting the Agricultural Production Responsibility System"]

[Text] All those who have recently visited the rural areas will say without exception that rural production has indeed developed and the peasants' livelihood has indeed improved. The masses are satisfied yet they are afraid of changes. First of all, they are afraid that the policy for the production system will change and hope that under no circumstances will it change. This is a universal demand.

The No 1 document issued by the CCP Central Committee at the beginning of this year states that from now on, there will not be changes on a large scale in the production responsibility system in rural areas all over the country. We have come to a stage of summary, perfection and stability. At present, we should publicize among the masses that two things will not change, that is, "that our country's agriculture must persist along the road of socialist collectivization and that the system of public ownership of the basic means of production such as land and so on will remain unchanged for a long time to come and that the production responsibility system must be established in the collective economy and will also remain unchanged for a long time to come." This is an important strategic decision which is in conformity with the peasants' desires and the demand of economic development in rural areas at present.

Production relations must keep in step with the nature of the productive forces. Only when the productive forces cannot continue to develop without changing production relations is it necessary and positive to change production relations. Now that production relations have been changed and practice has proved that such a change is appropriate, they should remain relatively stable for a certain period of time in order to promote the growth and development of the new productive forces and to make themselves more perfect. The establishment and perfection of the agricultural production responsibility system is related to the distribution system and forms of management and involves the question of reforms in production relations. If we do not act in accordance with objective economic laws but make changes at will, we will certainly become divorced from reality and divorced from the masses. In the end, we will have to take the road back. We have lessons in this respect. In the past, we thought that it was better to have larger size and a higher degree of public ownership in the collective economy and disregarded the level of the productive forces at a certain period and in a certain locality.

We made constant changes in the direction of achieving a "higher degree of public ownership" and "larger size." This led to the mistake of eating out of a big pot and egalitarianism and affected the development of production for a long time.

Since the third plenary session, in order to correct this mistake, we have implemented throughout the country and in groups the agricultural production responsibility system, in particular the "system of contracts linked with output." This has resulted in great changes in the rural collective economy. In the past, the same pattern of collective economy was adopted throughout the country. At present, the scales of organization vary, the ways of management differ and the principle of suiting measures to local conditions is fully implemented. Consequently, there are evident increases in production and we have won the full support of the masses. Practice has proved that this change is a success. From now on, we should earnestly perfect the responsibility system for a period of time and should not have frequent changes. The agricultural economic base in our country is still relatively weak and will not be able to stand undue shocks. We must listen to and accept the masses' demand on making no further changes.

The masses are afraid of changes. What changes are they really afraid of? It seems that they are afraid of changing back to the egalitarianism of the past and eating out of a big pot. They are also afraid of changing back to small-scale farming by individual owners. Most of them want to shake off the big pot, arbitrary and impracticable directions and the unhealthy trends of some management personnel by means of the responsibility system of "contracts linked with output." The central authorities have put forth that there will be "no changes in two aspects." This precisely reflects the demand of the masses and has laid down two very basic policy limits. If leading bodies at all levels earnestly and responsibly do a good job in carrying out propaganda and education work among the masses so that the basic policy of making no changes in two aspects for a long time to come which has been put forth by the central authorities can be grasped by the masses, we will be able to do a good job in perfecting the responsibility system with the enthusiastic support of millions of people and be able to arouse the revolutionary spirit of the masses and cadres in pushing our work forward by a big margin.

We should have a general goal in perfecting the responsibility system, that is, we should search for a socialist agricultural economic system that is conducive to making rural production prosperous. Whether this system is superior depends on whether or not it can meet the following demands: It should be conducive both to giving play to the superiority of collective unified management and to arousing the enthusiasm of individual members; it should give consideration for both the collective interests of production teams and the individual interests of peasants and the general interests of the country's construction; it should pay attention to both the short-term effect on feeding the people and the long-term effect on construction; it should encourage the peasants to display their special skills in striving to become rich through labor and should also help those who are poor and in difficulty in making common development. If it meets the foregoing demands, it will be able to ensure unimpeded development of the social productive forces. Agricultural collectivization started in our country 30 years ago and the economic foundation and work foundation in different localities vary. The masses will have different choices of the forms of the responsibility system. What should be under unified management and what should be included in the contract system depend on the conditions of respective localities. Measures should be adopted accordingly so that the foregoing demands can be met under different conditions. In perfecting the production responsibility system, we should take upholding the system of public ownership of the means of production such as land and upholding the party leadership as prerequisites, encourage cadres to proceed from reality, support the creative spirit of the masses and endeavor to suit measures to local conditions so that our socialist cause will develop vigorously.

Another common demand of rural areas is to promptly solve some pressing problems the masses are facing. It is precisely as everybody is saying: "The situation in rural areas is very favorable but there are still a lot of problems." Our country has a vast territory and the conditions in different localities vary greatly. Before any correct policy of the central authorities can be turned into actual action by millions of people, it must go through numerous intermediate links. It is thus inevitably influenced and affected in some way. For example, the time for implementing the production responsibility system which started the action of millions of households was short (if calculated separately, several months were usually used in each county) and preliminary discussion was not sufficient. The masses immediately responded to the call whereas the leadership lagged behind. Under these circumstances, some problems were bound to occur.

For example: In some places, organization is lax and social order is not good; land is inappropriately divided or used; insufficient consideration is given to a small number of households that have difficulties; the contract system has not been established or although it has been established, some people violate it; financial work is in confusion and there is nobody to straighten it out; in a very few places, public property was divided or taken away and there was nobody to stop this; no one is in charge of public works and enterprises that should be under unified management and operation; family planning is out of control and education is affected; each family or household is full of enthusiasm but there is no planning for public affairs, and so on. Compared with the achievements we have made, these problems are secondary, partial and temporary. However, if they remain unsolved for a long time, they will hinder the advancement of the collective economy and will even loosen and disintegrate it resulting in serious losses. If we grasp our work firmly, these problems are not difficult to solve. The key lies in leadership. The experiences of Shanxi, Anhui, Hubei and Shandong Provinces can be used for reference. What these provinces have done is first of all to demand that party organizations at all levels, particularly county CCP committees, should bestir themselves, should dare to face these problems squarely and should not avoid them, should not blame each other but should dare to hold themselves responsible for their work and seize opportunities to rectify basic organizations, train cadres and unify their thinking. The system of cadres' personal responsibility should be universally set up and rewards and punishments should be given justly. A sufficient number of cadres should stay at selected basic levels of carry out investigations and to handle and solve problems in one production team after another. They should give appropriate advice and should work carefully and seriously as cadres did during the early stage of the cooperative movement and should attach even more importance to the mass line than in the past. In this way, things will take on a completely new look in 1 year or, at most, 2 or 3 years.

The central authorities' policies have already won the enthusiastic support of the masses and have laid a foundation for further developing rural work. Their tremendous role in promoting all kinds of rural construction will become more and more evident. If we strengthen party leadership and rely firmly on the masses, we will be able to overcome all difficulties and solve all problems. This is our conclusion.

RENMIN RIBAO URGES ATTENTION TO LAND PROBLEMS

HK141006 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 9 Apr 82 p 5

[Article by Wang Jialiang [3769 1367 2733], Zhang Yuerong [1728 2588 5554] and Zhang Qiaolong [1728 1564 3781]: "We Must Give Serious Attention to the Study of the Land Problems"]

[Text] Premier Zhao Ziyang, in his government work report delivered at the Fourth Session of the Fifth National People's Congress, pointed out: "Our country has a vast population but not enough arable land; this contradiction will become more and more acute as the population increases. Our state policy should therefore be to treasure and use every inch of land rationally." Land problems have already become an important strategic issue in our socialist construction and they require very careful study.

Population and Land

The seriousness of the population problem is generally recognized. The total world population has been estimated at 4.437 billion in 1980. The forecast for the year 2000 is 6.1 billion and for the year 2025 is 8.3 billion. Areas with a vast population and not enough arable land or areas where the productivity of the land is low will feel the pinch of increasing grain shortage. According to the state statistical bureau, our population at the end of 1980 was 980 million and the forecast for the year 2000 is 1.22 billion (annual progressive growth rate K equals 0.01). If control is not properly carried out, it can reach 1.48 billion (annual progressive growth rate K equals 0.02). The population figure is relative. A vast population in itself does not constitute any threat. It may also be considered as a kind of resource. However, the population and the land area must be in harmony and there must be a proportionate relationship between them. Food for the people at present is basically obtained either directly or indirectly from the land.

Judging from the standpoint of the requirement of agricultural, forestry and animal husbandry products by mankind, we may divide the land into agricultural land and nonagricultural land. The former refers to farmland, grassland, forest land, orchard land and fish-breeding land. The latter refers to land used for factories, mines, communications and urban and rural construction. It is necessary to ensure a fixed amount of agricultural land for a fixed amount of population. Regardless of the quality of population control, the actual amount of agricultural land per capita will only decrease and will not increase. The decrease of land per capita is the direct consequence of the population problem. This outcome is determined by the limitation of land.

Land will become more and more valuable. In China, the reduction of every 2 mu of land would be tantamount to reducing the biological food source of one person. An increase of 100 million in the population would require an additional 200 million mu of arable land. In studying the population problem, we cannot but at the same time study the land problems.

Land and National Economic Construction

The development of various construction projects of the national economy has brought great advantages for increasing the utilization rate of land and has supplied technical and material conditions for improving land productivity. But on the other hand, various construction projects are stretching out their hands in all directions to take land from agriculture, gradually nibbling away and occupying a great deal of good farmland and slowly offsetting the benefits they have brought. The area of arable land in our country was 1.67 billion mu in 1957. The area in 1977, including the 256 million mu obtained from reclamation, was only 1.49 billion mu. There has been an actual reduction of 436 million mu of arable land during the 20 years, and this is equivalent to the total area of arable land in Shandong, Henan, Hebei and Heilongjiang in 1979. The amount of arable land per capita has been reduced from the 2.7 mu of the 1950's to 1.5 mu in the 1980's. Moreover, the land taken up by various construction projects of the state and collectives is generally good farmland situated around cities and towns, and the reclaimed land is generally of poorer quality in remote places. Just after liberation, Beijing Municipality had 9.1 million mu of arable land. According to statistics, there were only 6.4 million mu in 1978, or an average reduction of 100,000 mu a year. The former area of vegetable farms in the suburbs has already been reduced by one-third. This is a reason for the tight supply of vegetables in Beijing.

The development of various undertakings must take up land, but land is also an irreplaceable means of production for producing the foodstuffs required by people. The population growth and the goal of improving living standards also demand increasing the area of agricultural land. The contradiction between the two has become more and more acute and has already become an important aspect of the land problems.

Land and Environment

The quality of the environment has a direct bearing on the productivity of the land and the quality of agricultural products. As a result of the development of modern industries, the serious problem of the environmental pollution has become the focus of worldwide attention. Naturally, the key to solving this problem lies in controlling and eliminating the source of pollution. However, such sources are widely scattered throughout agricultural areas and already imperiling agricultural land. Some farm crops have been poisoned and their yield has fallen, and a part of the farm produce has been polluted and is no longer fit for consumption. This threat is taking place and developing, and if not heeded, it will soon become a serious problem. This is an important aspect of the environmental problem. However, an even more serious problem in land environment is the indiscriminate use of agricultural land such as the indiscriminate use of pasture land and the indiscriminate felling of trees. The consequences of all these factors have affected the already insufficient and low-quality agricultural land. In less serious cases, they have further reduced its productivity. In more serious cases, they have turned it into barren land. According to calculations, about one-third of the arable land throughout the country at present is of poor quality. The area affected by erosion has increased by 510 million mu compared with the figure before liberation. Poor quality pastures in usable grasslands (producing less than 200 to 300 jin of fresh grass per mu) amount to 70 percent, of which desert grasslands (producing about 100 jin of fresh grass per mu) accounts for 1.21 billion mu. The area lost to sand throughout the country has increased by 900 mu compared with the figure before liberation. Forest reserve is only 3.9 cubic meter per mu (world average is 7.3 cubic meter per mu), and annual growth is only 0.12 cubic meter per mu (developed countries have more than 0.2 cubic meter per mu).

What merits attention is that this system is a kind of downward spiral. The deterioration of the environment leads to a lowering of productivity and a reduction of usable land. Moreover, the lowering of productivity also reacts on the environment and speeds up its deterioration. If this cycle continues unabated, the whole ecological system will be seriously destroyed.

Land and Policies

The condition of the land problems is closely related to the formulation and implementation of relevant specific and general policies. For example, "Method of Requisitioning Land for National Construction" promulgated in 1958 has played a positive role in solving the use of land for capital construction. However, judging by the present situation, the criterion for land compensation according to this method is inclined to be set too low and there is not much distinction in the compensation paid for good land in suburbs and for secondary land in remote places. Moreover, after a lump-sum compensation has been paid by the state, the unit using the land need not shoulder any further economic responsibility. This has caused the units to apply for more land and to requisition better land. If the measures of paying a higher compensation for the requisitioning of good land in the suburbs and making the units using the land pay a higher land tax every year are carried out, and if special economic preference is given to the requisitioning of nonagricultural land in remote places, this kind of policy will encourage the economical use of farmland. At present, some of these policies are themselves correct, but if we do not carefully take into consideration the land problems and adopt suitable measures when publicizing and implementing them, the result could also be very serious. For example, when implementing "responsibility fields" and "private plots," some of the commune members have built houses and tombs on such land. Therefore, the State Council in April 1981 promulgated the "emergency circular restricting the seizure of farmland for building houses." Also, in the factories jointly operated by urban and rural areas, some of the localities have practiced the method of the urban area supplying the money and technology and the rural area supplying the land and labor. If we do not adopt suitable management policies but allow this to develop freely, the pressure on the land problems will increase, numerous unplanned houses will be built in urban suburbs, and an enormous amount of farmland will be taken up.

Various policies which involve agriculture must take into full consideration their direct and indirect role on land, and there must be explicit demands and measures for protecting agricultural land and for fostering the improvement of the productivity of land.

CHINA DAILY: DROUGHT THREATENS SUMMER WHEAT

WA151106 Beijing CHINA DAILY in English 30 Mar 82 p 1

[Text] With spring sowing underway in southern and central China, some parts of northern China are still threatened by drought, affecting almost 200 million mu (13.3 million hectares) of farmland, CHINA DAILY has learned.

The areas affected by drought include Hebei, Shandong, Henan, Shanxi, Shaanxi Provinces and Beijing and Tianjin Municipalities, which are the main production areas of the summer-wheat crop.

Water stored in the major reservoirs in Hebei, Shandong, Shanxi Provinces and Beijing and Tianjin Municipalities are now only 328.5 million cubic metres, 400 million down on last year.

Rain and snow have eased the shortage in rural farmland.

The peasants, however, have thrown themselves into an all-out drive to irrigate the wheat fields by every means possible.

RENMIN RIBAO ARTICLE ON PROBLEMS OF RETIREMENT

HK141453 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 9 Apr 82 p 8

[Article on Zhong Zhen [6850 3914]: "Random Thoughts on Retreat and Advance"]

[Text] In the past 2 years or so, whenever there is nothing on my mind, I always ponder the problem of "retreat." Where should I retreat to? What should I do after the retreat? Disquieting thoughts are always surging in my mind. Sometimes I am confused, but sometimes I am sensible enough.

After repeatedly asking myself, I find out that the problem of "advance" and "retreat" has been deeply rooted in my mind. Has the party not always taught us that if we fail to make progress, we will inevitably lag behind? Furthermore, when I was young, I took an oath in front of the party that I would strive for the communist cause all my life. Due to the change in the revolutionary situation, I carried out various kinds of work and was eventually assigned to the basic level and worked as a leading cadre. When I was getting older and older, I thought that it would be perfectly justified for me to hold the post until I was buried in the Babaoshan cemetery. In the past 2 years, proceeding from the situation as a whole, I find out that this problem has become more and more acute. Since I am now over 60 years old, it is time for me to retreat! But what will I do after the retreat? Retire? Spend my remaining years in happiness? I hate to link these matters with myself. There are a lot of tasks which I have not accomplished. I will feel ashamed if I retreat in this way now. However, if someone asks me to go on working, I will inevitably feel that my ability falls short of my wishes. Very often, I cannot complete the work which I have planned and there is more work which I have never thought of. After making a sober analysis, I do realize that there are a number of talented cadres who are younger than myself, work hard and enjoy the support of the masses. If I give those comrades a free hand in their work after my retreat, a new situation will surely occur. After I retreat, our cause will make big strides forward. It seems that I have come around to the idea now.

Sometimes I feel that since I still have strength remaining, I should contribute it to the party's cause. After repeatedly pondering the matter, I realize that according to the division of labor in our society, some people can pursue their professions all their lives, such as old doctors, writers.... As long as they have real ability and learning, they will not give much trouble because of the increase of their number. But this is not the case with full-time leading cadres, because they administer our country at their own posts. First of all, their number should be limited and it would never do to have too many of them.

Furthermore, they should be full of vigor and have both ability and political integrity. Otherwise, they will harm our country. If there are a great number of cadres at all levels who can only contribute their remaining strength at their own post to the economic construction, our cause can only progress very slowly no matter how good our guiding principle is. Therefore, those full-time leading cadres can find places where they can contribute their remaining strength only after they have left their leading posts. The practice of those comrades who have already retreated proves that as long as they seek out these "places" seriously, they will succeed in finding them.

It might happen that not all cadres who have retreated can find proper and new places where they can continue to make their contribution. The rest are faced with the problem of spiritual sustenance. A fairly large number of people in our generation grew up in a tight collective life and they have formed a habit of regarding work as their life's prime desire. They have neither possessed any special skill nor pursued any hobby during their spare time. They have not read too many books. Once they retreat, they do not know what course to take. If they fail to consciously find a way of accommodating themselves to the new situation after they retreat, they will suffer greatly from spiritual depression. The related scientists should also study this subject. It can be expected that the retirement age of leading persons in the future will be lower than the present one. It is reported that schools for the aged have been established in Japan which offer various courses. The old people are studying in these schools neither for promotion nor degrees. They study in order to satisfy spiritual need. They will also study subjects which they were fond of all their lives, but were too busy to pursue. To maintain their links with society, it is good for them to study these subjects when they get old and are not too busy. This is also a good measure aimed at promoting the spiritual civilization of the society.

In a word, the present situation where each wave pushes at the one ahead and surges forward has urged people to make a prompt decision. The gradual retreat of veteran cadres is in accord with the law of society. However, one needs courage in order to retreat. In a certain sense, more courage is needed to retreat than to "advance" at that age.

SECURITY MINISTER VIEWS POLICY TOWARD CRIMINALS

HK140906 Beijing BAN YUE TAN in Chinese No 6, 25 Mar 82 pp 8-9

[Article by BAN YUE TAN reporter Xu Xinhua [1776 1800 5478]: "Victory for the Party's Policy of Transformation -- on an Interview With Public Security Minister Zhao Cangbi"]

[Text] The 22d Session of the 5th National People's Congress Standing Committee adopted a resolution to grant an amnesty to all former KMT personnel of party, government, army and special services below the county or regimental level who were kept in custody and to grant them political rights. This has had positive responses at home and abroad. The reporter had an interview with Public Security Minister Zhao Cangbi to discuss the significance of this act and other relevant issues. Zhao accepted the interview with pleasure.

First of all, Zhao Cangbi reviewed the achievements scored since China implemented the policy of transforming criminals through labor over the past 30 years. He said, "We have not only effectively transformed the general counterrevolutionary criminals and the ordinary criminals, but have also successfully transformed the Japanese POW's, the POW's of the Manchu and Monggol puppet regimes and the KMT POW's. On 17 September 1959, the Ninth Session of the Second National People's Congress Standing Committee passed 'the resolution on granting amnesty to criminals who have given up evil and returned to good.' On 4 December, the Supreme People's Court granted a special amnesty to the first batch of KMT POW's and the POW's of the Manchu and Monggol puppet regimes. From 1960 to 1966, five more batches of POW's were granted amnesty. In March 1975, in accordance with the resolution adopted at the Second Session of the Fourth National People's Congress Standing Committee, the Supreme People's Court granted a special amnesty to all POW's in custody.

"In December 1975, the Chinese judicial organs leniently granted amnesty to all former KMT personnel of party, government, army and special services at or above the county or regimental level. At present, the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress has decided to leniently grant amnesty to all former KMT personnel of party, government, army and special services below the county or regimental level. In other words, after this amnesty is granted, all former KMT personnel of party, government, army and special services in custody will have been released. This is something amazing. It is significant in further consolidating and developing China's political stability and unity and in mobilizing all positive factors to promote the socialist modernization."

Upon hearing this, the reporter asked Minister Zhao Cangbi with great enthusiasm, "What made us so successful in transforming these criminals?"

Zhao Changbi said, "This is the victory of the party's policy of transformation. Long before the eve of national liberation, Comrade Mao Zedong had already expounded the significance of transforming the reactionary class and the reactionaries in his article 'On the People's Democratic Dictatorship.' He said, 'let them reform themselves through labor and become new people.' In the later stage of the movement to suppress counterrevolutionaries in 1941, the CCP Central Committee and Comrade Mao Zedong gave instructions on carrying out reform through labor within the country and stipulated specific policies, duties, principles and methods for it. Over the past 30 years or so, we have accumulated much experience in the work of reform-through-labor, including establishing the viewpoint of transforming man and implementing the policy of 'reform first, production second' for reform-through-labor work. We have adhered to integrating control and penalty with ideological reform; labor and production with politics, culture, technology and education; ideological reform with guarantees for material aspects of life; and the execution of law with education, persuasion and remedial work. We have strengthened political and ideological work and organized criminals to study politics, science and liberal arts so as to reform them in liberal ways by means of the socialist legal system. We have correctly organized labor and production so that the criminals will change their thinking, cultivate the habit of working and learn production skills. We have implemented revolutionary humanitarianism and treated criminals as human beings. Feudal fascist practices such as corporal punishment and maltreatment are prohibited. We have provided them with sufficient food and clothes, and normally they do not work more than 8 hours a day. We have actively improved their living and sanitation conditions and provided them timely treatment when they are sick. Local and foreign visitors who have visited our prisons and reform-through-labor units have all admitted that the prisons and farms for reforming criminals through labor are actually schools, plants, and farms. They are different in nature from prisons of the old society."

"After these transformed criminals are released, how do they behave?" the reporter asked.

Zhao Cangbi told the reporters, "Most of them have become new people and their conduct is good or relatively good; not many of them commit crimes again. Some even become engineers, technicians, medical doctors and technologists. Many more become skilled workers. They have made contributions to socialist construction. Evidence has proved that China's policy of transforming criminals through labor is successful and it is applauded by the masses. It also enjoys a good reputation in the world."

Talking about settling these released criminals after the amnesty is granted, the public security minister said: "This is the key to doing a good job of the amnesty; all localities will make suitable arrangements through various channels. Jobs will be arranged for people who are capable of working, while those who cannot work will be supported by their families and relatives. If they have any difficulties, the local government will grant social relief funds to them. The government will make arrangements for those who do not have a family or any relatives in accordance with their situations. At present, the political and economic situations of our country are good. However, many problems still exist in arranging employment."

"The relevant prefectures and units must proceed from the general situation, strive to overcome all difficulties and actively do a good job of settling criminals so that they can live and work in peace and contentment. We do believe that in doing a good job of this work, we will continue to exert a good influence at home and abroad."

LENIN CITED ON STRENGTHENING LEGAL SYSTEM

HK140752 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 6 Apr 82 p 5

[Article by Liu Likai [0491 4539 0418]: "Lenin on Strengthening the Socialist Legal System"]

[Text] The basic spirit of strengthening the socialist legal system as advocated by Lenin is of great significance to the realization of our country's four modernizations and to the strengthening of the legal system for the sake of cracking down on illegal activities and crimes in the economic field.

Lenin greatly stressed the extreme importance of perfecting the socialist legal system. He deemed that if the proletarian political power did not establish and perfect the legal system, it would not be able to maintain normal production order, work order and public order, thus halting the development of production and destabilizing the political situation. For this reason, he made an appeal to the people, saying: "The laws and instructions of the Soviet Government must be faithfully observed, and care must be taken that they are obeyed by all." ("Collected Works of Lenin," vol 29, p 509) To enable all the people to faithfully observe the socialist legal system, the extraordinary Sixth All-Russian Congress of Soviets adopted on the basis of Lenin's proposal the resolution "on faithfully observing the law." The resolution "called on all the citizens of the republic and all organizations and public office personnel under the Soviet Government to observe in a very strict way the laws of the Russian Soviet Federated Socialist Republic and all the past and present resolutions, regulations and instructions of the central and local regimes."

From the second day of the October Revolution, under the leadership of Lenin and at his suggestion, the Russian Soviet Government promulgated the "peace decree" and the "land decree." After this, it gradually promulgated a series of decrees and regulations concerning the nationalization of banks, the nationalization of most important industrial enterprises and the workers' supervision, and also established the legal judicial organs, namely, the Soviet People's Courts. In 1918, it also promulgated the Soviet state's first constitution, namely, the Russian Soviet Constitution. These decrees and regulations and particularly the promulgation and the implementation of the constitution consolidated the great achievements in the October Revolution, safeguarded the fundamental interests of the masses of workers and peasants, and decided that Soviet Russia should advance along the socialist road. Soon after the conclusion of the civil war, Lenin immediately placed the enactment of various codes on the order of the day. Within a few years after 1921, the Soviet Government enacted the "Russian Soviet criminal code," the "Russian Soviet civil code," the "Russian Soviet land code," the "Russian Soviet labor code," the codes of criminal and civil procedure and other important codes. It also enacted the "organic rules of courts" and the "regulations of procuratorial organs," thus bringing about the building of the Soviet state legal system on a considerable scale. The building of the legal system also played an important role in promoting the rehabilitation and development of the national economy, in improving the maintenance of social order and in further strengthening the Soviet Government.

Lenin held that the establishment of the labor code and labor discipline during the socialist economic construction was of great significance. He noted: "If we are not to indulge in utopianism, we must not think that having overthrown capitalism, people will at once learn to work for society without any standard of right; and indeed the abolition of capitalism does not immediately create the economic premises for such a change." ("Selected Works of Lenin," vol 3, p 252)

Lenin refuted the erroneous propaganda of the "leftist communists" who said that "enforcing labor discipline means retrogression" and that "enforcing labor discipline may put the working class into slavery"... "Lenin deemed that these arguments were completely wrong and showed a complete lack of understanding of the importance of enforcing labor discipline to the building of socialism. Among the masses of workers, a very few of them do not observe discipline and violate the law and discipline. With regard to these people, we must adopt some coercive measures. With regard to some particularly serious cases involving some of these people, we must also investigate and affix the legal responsibilities for such cases.

Lenin resolutely advocated hitting hard at all illegal and criminal activities in the economic field such as speculation and profiteering, malpractices for selfish ends, graft and embezzlement, and offering and accepting bribes. Throughout Lenin's Soviet state leadership work career, the Soviets time and again promulgated decrees against speculation, malpractices for selfish ends and embezzlement of state property, and ordered organizations at all levels to carry out such decrees. Following the implementation of the new economic policy in the spring of 1921, private enterprises became active and there were more and more contracts between Soviet state organizations and private businessmen. As a result, all kinds of malpractices for selfish ends emerged by exploiting the situation. In order to hit hard at these illegal and criminal activities in the economic field, the Ninth All-Russian Congress of Soviets held in December 1921 adopted the "instructions on questions of economic activities" which were drafted by Lenin. The instructions stressed: The people's courts of the republic should keep a close watch over the activities of private traders and manufacturers and sternly punish the slightest attempt on their part to evade rigid compliance with the laws of the republic. The people's courts should encourage the masses of workers and peasants to play a practical part in ensuring enforcement of the law. The people's courts should take more vigorous action against economic mismanagement. This is quite necessary. "Such an action should be taken not only for the purpose of increasing responsibility for the evil which is so difficult to combat under present circumstances, but also for the purpose of focusing the attention of the masses of workers and peasants on this extremely important matter, and of securing a practical object, viz, greater success in the economic field." ("Collected Works of Lenin," vol 33, p 152)

Lenin stressed: The Soviet People's Courts must wage an unsparing struggle against those "senior officials" who go against the Soviet laws, grafters and people accepting bribes, and must also seriously handle questions concerning these people. The people's courts must take proper disciplinary actions against those administrative personnel who seriously neglect their duties. This is primarily aimed at making clear to the masses of people the consequences of dereliction of duties and dispelling the widespread and prevalent erroneous concept in society that no disciplinary action will be taken against such personnel neglecting their duties.

With regard to being law-abiding, all citizens of the Soviet state are equal. The Soviet laws must not only be observed by ordinary workers and peasants but must also be observed by party and government functionaries. The resolution adopted by the Russian Soviet Central Executive Committee on 21 August 1921 stressed: "It is absolutely imperative that all activities of the Soviet Government and its functionaries be in strict compliance with laws and regulations in force. It is imperative that all the Soviet people clearly understand that the implementation of the principles of our revolutionary laws and discipline is one of the most important demands made by the Soviet Government." With regard to enforcing laws and discipline, even central organs and leaders of the central authorities are no exception. Lenin once said that every court should treat him and others all alike. He said that if he himself did not strictly enforce laws and discipline, he must also resign. Lenin was as good as his word. The Soviet working people unanimously and publicly acknowledged that Lenin was a model in observing the socialist legal system.

The Bolshevik was the "sole ruling party running the state." Whether members of the ruling party strictly observe the legal system has a bearing on whether the socialist legal system can be really implemented and also affects the ruling party's prestige among the masses of the people. If members of the ruling party and particularly leading cadres of the ruling party carry out and observe the legal system in an exemplary way, they will set good examples for the broad masses of the people. However, if they abuse their power, break the law in the capacity of the executors of the law and violate laws and discipline, they will greatly impair the ruling party's prestige among the masses of the people and our appeal to the broad masses of the people for observing the law and discipline will be devoid of convincing power. For this reason, Lenin resolutely maintained that it is imperative to pass "heavier" sentences on those party members and particularly those leading cadres of the party who violate the law and discipline.

Lenin held that the fundamental guarantee of a real implementation of the socialist legal system is to mobilize the people to supervise enforcement of the laws by soviet governments at all levels. The measures for carrying out this proposition were that "the soviets put into effect proposals and demands for the active participation of the masses not only in discussing general rules, decisions and laws, and in controlling their fulfillment, but also directly in their implementation." ("Collected Works of Lenin," vol 27, p 194) The soviets must try to attract more nonparty workers and peasants to participate in judicial and procuratorial work and to exercise effective supervision over leading organs at all levels. If the soviets fail to do so, they will not be able to apply effective sanctions against "large numbers of unlawful practices" and they will also not be able to really overcome bureaucratism within leading organs.

BAN YUE TAN CITES LENIN ON LEASE SYSTEM

HK141105 Beijing BAN YUE TAN in Chinese No 6 25 Mar 82 pp 44-45

[Article by Xue Qiliang [5641 0796 0081]: "Lenin on the Lease System During the Period of New Economic Policy in the Soviet Union"]

[Text] In 1921 the Soviet regime, which had been in power since the October Revolution, decided, on the basis of Lenin's suggestions, to replace the wartime policy of communism with the new economic policy. The lease system was one very important aspect of the new economic policy (in addition to this there was also the grain tax system and free trade). The basic idea of the lease system was to allow the Soviet state to sign contracts with foreign capitalists for the leasing of factories, mines, forests and land. Once leased, these enterprises would be managed by foreign capitalists for a certain period of time, with profits from products being divided between the foreign capitalists and the state. On the expiration of the contract, the state would either take back or buy back the leased enterprise. The use of this method led to the introduction of capital, equipment and technology from the advanced capitalist nations, and helped in promoting the development of Russian industry.

Between 1921, when the Soviet Union began signing lease contracts with foreign companies, and 1 October 1926, a total of 144 lease contracts were signed (24 in the mining industry, 41 in the processing industry, 36 in the commercial sector and 43 others). By 1927, 73 enterprises had been established on the basis of lease agreements. In leased enterprises in the mining industry, foreign companies took part in the exploitation of the Soviet Union's gold, copper, manganese, coal, oil and other mineral resources. In the industrial sector, foreign lease-holders assisted in the production of bearings, electrical goods, gas welders and other products. By 1925 foreign capitalists had invested 32 million rubles in leased enterprises and by October 1928 the total amount of investment was 57.7 million rubles. Between 1924 and 1925 these leased enterprises employed a total of 7,112 workers and by October 1928 the number of workers had increased to 20,000, of which 10 percent were foreigners. The lease system, which was basically a system of state capitalism supervised and regulated by a proletarian state, was of great significance to the development of the Soviet Union's own industry and to the proletarian state's efforts to overcome various economic difficulties.

The implementation of the lease system, however, gave rise to a serious ideological struggle within the Bolshevik Party. The party at the time was plagued by "two types of what were essentially petty bourgeois errors" ("Collected Works of Lenin," vol 32, p 330): On the one hand, there was the rightist opportunism of Bukharin which believed that because the Russian economy was backward and economic strength did not match political strength it was inadvisable to seize political power. This type of "well-padded" analysis was, according to Lenin, nothing more than a surrender to the capitalist class. On the other hand, there was the leftist opportunism of Trotsky (at the beginning of the new economic policy Bukharin had also supported this position) which saw the introduction of the lease system as a "compromise" with the capitalist class. Lenin offered an incisive analysis of the situation saying, "While such people may appear to be 'exceptionally revolutionary' when it comes to any arduous revolutionary work which they have analyzed in depth, weighed up and evaluated in terms of the most difficult transitional situation, they are incapable of action. Lenin also pointed out that, anyone who says that using money to attract highly trained and cultured capitalists as a form of compromise obviously "lacks a basic understanding of the economic tasks involved in socialist reconstruction."

Lenin also gives a comprehensive analysis of the struggle with foreign capitalists that must inevitably arise from the introduction of the lease system. He pointed out that although the Soviet Union may have signed lease contracts with foreign capitalists, they had certainly not ignored the true nature of the exploiting class. The reason why they could tolerate such sacrifice was that it enabled them "to obtain the most advanced technology and equipment with which to establish the necessary base." This would help to "rapidly improve (to a certain degree) the state of production and the livelihood of peasants and workers." The lease system was "not at all dangerous as power remained in the hands of workers and peasants and there could never be a revival of the landlord and capitalist systems of ownership."

Lenin was very sensitive to the fact that the implementation of the lease system would be fraught with struggle. This was because "the lease system is also a form of struggle, a continuation, in another form, of the class struggle and is in no way an attempt to replace class struggle with class harmony." This was a message to the whole party that they must keep a clear head and must, during the concrete implementation of the lease system, remain steadfast in their proletarian stand, and strive to maintain their own independence. And in order to resist the attacks and corrosive influences of bourgeois thinking, they must carry out a just, advantageous and restrained struggle against the capitalist class.

Thanks to the correct leadership of Lenin's Bolshevik Party, the lease system achieved considerable success, playing an important role in reviving and developing the Soviet economy and helping the economy to overcome temporary difficulties. Between 1924 and 1925 the Soviet Union earned an income of 6.8 million rubles from the lease system; in 1927 they earned 16.11 million rubles and in 1928 10.1 million rubles. After the First 5-Year Plan, however, the harsh terms imposed by foreign capitalists meant that no further progress was made in developing the lease system.

Almost half a century has now passed since the Soviet Union first introduced the lease system. Proceeding from the actual conditions in our country, our party has decided to advocate an open-door policy. While upholding this open-door policy, however, we must remain firm in our commitment to struggle against the corrosive influences of bourgeois thinking; and by recalling this period of Soviet history and studying Lenin's comments on the lease system we will find important guidance.

ANSHAN IRON, STEEL COMPLEX TO BE REVAMPED

OW150736 Beijing XINHUA in English 1221 GMT 14 Apr 82

[Text] Anshan, April 14 (XINHUA) -- The State Council has approved a 1,246 million yuan (about 700 million U.S. dollars) plan to technically transform China's leading steel center of Anshan before the end of 1985.

The plan, which aims at increased output, better quality, more variety of products, and improved environment, is part of the overall policy of achieving industrial expansion mainly by revamping existing enterprises.

The 159 projects to be carried out in the technical transformation involve iron smelting, steel making, steel rolling, energy saving and environmental protection. Work will be focused on upgrading the rolling mills to raise the quality and mechanical property of the rolled steel.

Refurbishing the No 3 steel mill, also a major project in the plan, will include building a new top-blown converter which, together with the other converters, will replace the five old open hearth furnaces. A continuous casting machine with a capacity ranging between 800,000 to one million tons will also be built to turn out blooms for the rolling mills.

When the revamping is completed, Anshan's annual production capacity of steel will rise from six million tons in 1980 to seven million tons, and that of rolled steel from 4.21 million tons to 4.53 million tons. The complex's consumption of energy, materials and power will be reduced.

New products needed by the light industry such as enamel sheet, cold-rolled sheet steel and cold-rolled titanium strip steel for bicycles will be turned out.

Forty-four pollution control projects will be finished during the period. According to earlier reports, the complex has since 1978 completed 58 projects which treat 2.22 million cubic meters of waste gas and 4.890 tons of waste water per hour and 2.05 million tons of slag a year.

The iron and steel complex, which was established in 1917, has been technically improved and greatly expanded in the past 32 years. It needs to be revamped again with up-to-date technology and equipment to cope with the current economic readjustment program, said an official of the complex. Production will not be affected during the technical transformation, he added.

One thousand million yuan of the expenses for the technical transformation will come from the complex's profits and funds and the rest will be in bank loans.

CAPITAL CONSTRUCTION COMMISSION HOLDS FORUM

OW150313 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 1200 GMT 12 Apr 82

[Text] The State Capital Construction Commission today called a forum of directors of provincial, municipal and autonomous regional capital construction committees, with Minister Han Guang presiding. Peng Min, vice minister of the commission, pointed out in his speech that the building time for capital construction projects must be shortened and the investment results raised. He said that the scale of construction should not be expanded while the plan is being put into effect.

Summing up the progress achieved in capital construction during the first quarter of this year, Peng Min said: The investment in capital construction completed during the first quarter of this year in various parts of the country constituted 13.8 percent of the annual plan, or an increase of 25.8 percent compared with the same period last year. Construction progress for some key projects in the energy, light and textile, communications and transport, and raw material industries has been speeded up. Although we had a good start in capital construction during the first quarter of this year, we must also see that the task for this year still remains burdensome, he continued. We should continue to implement the readjustment policy this year and shift our focus to raising economic results in capital construction. To this end, we should do well in the following areas:

1. We should do a good job in shortening the period of construction and raising economic results. He said the construction period for large and medium projects from now on should match the previous best. With the exception of a small number of projects involving an extraordinarily large volume of work, the construction period for projects in general should be shortened from the present 8 years to less than 5 years. Except for those projects started in the past 2 years, large and medium projects now underway should be completed within the sixth 5-year plan period.
2. We should do well in completing operational and other key projects and in fulfilling this year's capital construction plan. All these projects should be completed as planned to ensure that investment plays its role. We should also do well in particular in the construction of projects for the energy, communications and transport, building material and light and textile industries, housing for workers and staff, schools and hospitals. While emphasizing speed, we should also keep an eye on construction quality and safety. We should conserve timber in a planned way.
3. We should do well in reorganizing units in charge of construction and planning units. We should, in the course of reorganization, launch activities to learn from, catch up with and overtake advanced units.
4. We should do a good job during the early stage of construction.
5. We should put forward sound legislation governing the management of capital construction. We should continue to follow up reform in capital construction investment in shifting from appropriating funds to extending loans. We should also do a good job in trying to run prospecting and designing units as enterprises in selected localities and sum up experience in this work. We should reform, step by step, the present labor system in enterprises in charge of construction.

LIGHT INDUSTRY RECORDS 1ST QUARTER ACHIEVEMENTS

OWI41343 Beijing XINHUA in English 1216 GMT 12 Apr 82

[Text] Beijing, April 12 (XINHUA) -- The speedy growth of China's light industry, which has continued onto the fourth year, represents a major success for the country's policy of putting emphasis on production of consumer goods. China's light industrial output value registered a 14.6 percent increase in the first three months of this year over the same 1981 period, reaching 67,250 million yuan. This was achieved on top of an average annual growth rate of 14 percent in the three years from 1979 through 1981. An important reason for the spurt was the priority in supply of raw materials, electricity and fuel, and equipment for technical transformation and in transportation given by the government to light industry. The good harvests reaped in the past few years providing raw materials for light industry were also a factor.

The construction and expansion of sugar refineries in Heilongjiang, Guangdong, Guangxi and other parts of the country last year enlarged the country's sugar refining capacity by 174,000 tons a year. Two big chemical fiber plants, the Liaoyang petrochemical fiber works and the Sichuan vinylon plant, were completed and put into operation in 1981.

Among the outstanding features of the first quarter's light industrial production were speedy increases in output of durable consumer goods and items using agricultural products as raw materials.

More than 2.85 million sewing machines and over five million bicycles were produced in the first three months of this year, registering increases of 37.4 and 42 percent compared with the corresponding period of 1981. More than 100 million bicycles and 50 million sewing machines are now in use in China.

And, in spite of the fact that the average daily output of these items is now double that of 1978, quality brand products still fall far short of demand, particularly in the countryside. In the first quarter of this year, a total of 7.03 million watches were produced, an increase of 12.9 percent over the 1981 period. At the end of 1981, there were 52.2 watches in every 100 persons in China's towns and cities, but the figure was much smaller in the countryside. Peasants in China are showing great interest in watches of moderate prices. There were increases ranging from 12.7 to 25.1 percent in output of sugar, beer and cigarettes in the January-March period, compared with the same period of 1981. The output of cotton, chemical fiber and blended fabrics was up 10.9 percent; silk textiles, 23.8 percent; and knitting wool, 43.5 percent.

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CORRECTION TO RENMIN RIBAO EXAMINES HUMAN RIGHTS

The following correction should be made to the item entitled "RENMIN RIBAO Examines Issue of Human Rights" appearing on pages K 14-K 16 of the 14 April DAILY REPORT:

Page K 16, last paragraph, line 13 should read: ...and democratic, the substance of the basic human rights of our country will be further enlarged and substantiated, and they will....

FUJIAN HOLDS FORUM ON UNDERGROUND PARTY ISSUE

OW080601 Fuzhou Fujian Provincial Service in Mandarin 1120 GMT 7 Apr 82

[Text] To implement the central authorities' instruction on grasping well and handling fairly the question of the underground party, learn the opinions from all concerned, make clear the basic state of affairs and discuss ways to solve this question, the provincial CCP committee called a forum 11-18 March in Fuzhou on correct ways to settle the underground party issue. The forum was attended by veteran comrades who have long been in Fujian, unwaveringly engaged in the guerrilla war and in the underground war in white areas [Kuomintang-controlled areas] prior to liberation, comrades who are familiar with the details of the underground party as well as responsible comrades from the provincial departments concerned, totaling 45 in number. Also present were comrades from the Organization Department and the Discipline Inspection Commission of the CCP Central Committee who had come to Fujian to inspect the work.

Speeches were delivered by Comrades Xiang Nan, Ma Xingyuan, Wu Hongxiang and Cheng Xu. They relayed to the forum the relevant instructions given by leading comrades at the central level, epitomized the initial work of the provincial CCP committee on implementing the instructions and elaborated on the guiding ideology in solving the question. They also offered suggestions on how to make the forum a real success.

In their speeches, the responsible comrades of the provincial CCP committee emphasized: Fujian's underground party had a glorious revolutionary history and its original revolutionary image should be restored. It is imperative to fairly solve the question of the underground party, and to do so, we must look ahead instead of bringing up old scores or placing responsibility on certain individuals. We must do what is good for stability and unity. Only in this way can we mobilize all positive factors and work hard with one mind toward the realization of the four modernizations.

With the overall interests in mind, the veteran comrades at the forum calmly discussed the current situation and gave an account of the problem. Their aim was to deal with the problems rather than the persons involved. They manifested the openmindedness which veteran comrades educated by the party for decades and tempered through long revolutionary struggles should display.

JIANGSU'S XU JIATUN DISCUSSES ECONOMIC CRIMES

OW091153 Nanjing Jiangsu Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 8 Apr 82

[Text] The leading group dealing with economic cases under the Jiangsu Provincial CCP Committee held an enlarged meeting on 8 April. The meeting was attended by members of the leading group, prefectural and municipal responsible persons currently attending a provincial people's congress meeting in Nanjing and responsible persons in charge of economic crimes in Nanjing, Wuxi and Changzhou municipalities and Suzhou Prefecture.

Comrade Xu Jiatun, first secretary of the provincial CCP committee and head of the leading groups in charge of economic cases, presided over the meeting and spoke. Comrade Xu Jiatun discussed three main points, stressing severe punishment for criminals who have seriously disrupted the national economy.

1. It is necessary to do a good job in propaganda, education and mobilization. It is necessary to carry out a vigorous campaign throughout the province to propagate the NPC Standing Committee's decision on severely punishing criminals who have seriously disrupted the national economy, thereby launching a strong political offensive to urge all criminals to surrender and confess their crimes in order to receive lenient treatment. The NPC Standing Committee's decision should be posted in all offices, factories, mines, enterprises, schools, rural communes and brigades, and in all public places.

Newspapers, periodicals, radio and television stations and all other propaganda agencies must carry out extensive propaganda work and create a forceful public opinion to make the NPC decision known to everyone and compel all economic criminals to surrender and confess. All these measures will serve to deepen the campaign, focus attention on the target and educate both cadres and masses. At the same time, it is necessary to do a good job in educating leaders at all levels -- particularly leading cadres at and above the level of standing committee members of county-level party committees -- on the importance and urgency of the decision of the NPC Standing Committee so that they consciously and correctly use this powerful weapon to launch resolute struggles against criminal activities in the economic field.

2. It is necessary to stress the policy and deepen the struggle against criminal activities in the economic field. In the current struggle against criminal activities in the economic field, the situation is complicated, and the task is formidable. Thus, it is necessary to study and master the policy well and stress investigation, study and politics, instead of extorting confessions. Leaders and work personnel at all levels must be resolute and decisive in their actions. They must strictly implement the decision of the NPC Standing Committee and abide by laws and regulations concerned so that the facts they present are irrefutable, the evidence conclusive and the sentence commensurate with the crime. It is necessary to concentrate our attention on major economic criminal cases, particularly those involving responsible cadres holding important posts. In dealing with such cases, we must never be lenient or become soft-hearted. We must not stop until we have gotten to the bottom of the matter. Because the economic crimes they commit are more damaging and disruptive to the national economy, and because the resistance they put up will be very great, our work in dealing with them will inevitably be very difficult. However, we must conquer all resistance. It does not matter where the resistance originates. We must always put the state's interests above all other things, be impartial and incorruptible, strictly enforce the law and unremittingly carry out the struggle to the end.

3. Party and government leaders at all levels must strengthen their leadership over the struggle. Principal leading comrades of party committees at all levels must exercise personal leadership over the struggle. Now that the struggle has begun, if the leaders fail to exercise effective leadership, the struggle will also fail for lack of leadership. Now is the time to step up inspection and supervision to see whether or not organs have been set up at and above the county level, whether or not leaders have gone down to subordinate units and whether or not momentum has built up. It is necessary to strengthen ideological and political education, stress policy as the principal guidance, prevent contradictions from polarizing and do a good job in safeguarding public security. In the current struggle, it is necessary to avoid handling cases behind closed doors. It is necessary to rely on the party committee's leadership and fully mobilize the masses so that personnel specially assigned to a case cooperate with the masses to guide the struggle on a continuously deepening and healthy course.

JIANGXI'S FU YUTIAN ADDRESSES INDUSTRY MEETING

OW070216 Nanchang Jiangxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 5 Apr 82

[Text] A conference on industry and communications opened today in Nanchang municipality, Jiangxi Province. This conference is being held mainly to convey and implement the guidelines laid down by a recent national conference on industry and communications and to discuss such questions as how to follow the correct guidelines for industrial production and how to achieve better economic results according to our province's actual conditions. This is aimed at achieving a practical growth rate in both industrial production and communications that will be higher than last year's rate.

Attending the conference are responsible comrades of key enterprises in various parts of the province, responsible comrades of the departments concerned directly under the provincial authority as well as experts and scholars. Present at today's opening session were Fu Yutian, Wang Shixian, Wang Zhaorong, Xu Qin, Li Shizhang, Liang Kaixuan and other leading comrades of the party and government organizations in the province. At this morning's session, Vice Governor Liang Kaixuan conveyed the guidelines laid down by the recent national conference on industry and communications.

In his speech at the opening session, Fu Yutian, secretary of the provincial party committee and vice governor of the province, called on those present to conscientiously study the guidelines laid down by the national conference on industry and communications and discuss the questions of how to follow the correct guidelines and how to achieve better economic results in order to do a better job in industry and communications in the province.

Fu Yutian emphatically pointed out: We must first understand the meaning of economic results. By economic results, we absolutely do not mean that we should make vigorous efforts to run enterprises with big profits, little efforts to run enterprises with little profits or no efforts to run enterprises with no profits. By this, we mean that we should resolutely implement the principle of a planned economy as the leading factor and regulation by the market as supplementary, adopt the concept of taking the whole country into account and correctly handle the relationship between the state, the collective and the individual. Putting undue emphasis on economic responsibility and benefits and following unhealthy tendencies in the economic field, such as tax evasion, practicing selfish departmentalism or even seeking self-interest at public expense are entirely wrong and impermissible. Of course, economic benefits and responsibility have been and will be stressed. However, this involves not only a perceptual understanding of economic benefits and responsibility, but also a clear understanding of the many aspects of their requirements. Economic results are a reflection of the guidelines for production, the style of management, production methods, product quality, production costs and profit. Economic results are a yardstick for judging whether an enterprise is run well, as well as a reflection of its comprehensive results. Economic results are the goal we are to achieve while further implementing the principle of readjustment.

Fu Yutian said: How an enterprise should produce according to market demand is an important branch of learning. When an enterprise does well in this regard, it will achieve good economic results; otherwise, its economic results will be poor. At present, some enterprises in our province do not have sufficient production tasks to carry out, while others blindly turn out products without taking market demand into account. Thus, the latter have failed to produce according to market demand. He hoped that the comrades at the conference would study documents, examine how many of our economic results are inflated and try to find the causes of our poor economic results. Through discussion, they should try to find resolutions to our problems.

FLEET COMMANDER REVIEWS SHIPS IN SHANDONG

SK130705 Jinan Shandong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 12 Apr 82

[Text] According to our sources, the North China Sea Fleet recently held a grand marine military review in a certain area on the Yellow Sea. Yang Li, commander of the North China Sea Fleet, and others reviewed naval vessels and troops. Among the naval vessels participating in the review were ships which have sailed far into the Pacific and completed the exercise with flying colors and those which have stood guard on the coastal front and successfully fulfilled their patrol tasks. The battle array of the fleet was well-balanced and fully reflected the militant style and features of the people's naval forces.

SHANDONG HOLDS INDUSTRIAL, COMMUNICATIONS MEETING

SK091237 Jinan Shandong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 8 Apr 82

[Excerpts] A provincial industrial and communications work conference is being held in Jinan. It has pointed out that this year's industrial and communications work should stress economic results and organize production in line with state plans and market needs so as to achieve a real increase. Vice Governor Liu Peng delivered a report based on the suggestions of the provincial CCP committee and government. After reviewing the achievements and problems in industrial production in the past year and the first quarter of this year, Liu Peng said: Comrades engaged in economic work must deeply understand the great significance of raising economic results, enhance the guiding ideology in industrial production and genuinely shift the emphasis of work from stressing production value and speed to economic results.

Viewing the situation in our province, we must do a good job in the following four aspects: 1) Shift our attention from grasping production value and speed to grasping product varieties, quality and products that have a ready market; 2) Shift our attention from boosting production to increase income to reducing consumption, lowering production cost and increasing accumulation; 3) Shift our attention from solely grasping production to grasping management and science and technology; and 4) Shift our attention from blindly expanding production capacity to grasping technical renovation and renewal of equipment.

Industrial enterprise leaders at all levels must spare no effort to reduce material consumption and manpower and produce products needed in markets in order to achieve genuine success in this field.

In the first quarter our province scored achievements in increasing industrial and communications production, profits and revenue. The total industrial output value increased 12.3 percent over the corresponding period of 1981, of which the output value of light industry increased 15.3 percent and that of heavy industry 8.5 percent. Projected state industrial enterprises increased profits by 6 percent and profits handed over to the state increased by 4.7 percent over the corresponding period of 1981. Industrial tax revenue increased 10.8 percent.

Provincial departments concerned pointed out that development of industry as a whole is good. The current conspicuous problems are low economic results, poor product quality, few product varieties, high consumption and large deficits. Some products are in stock because they cannot be marketed. All localities must earnestly analyze the problem of low economic results in industrial production and adopt effective measures to solve existing problems to achieve better economic results in industrial and communications production this year.

SHANGHAI'S CHEN GUODONG ATTENDS CIVILITY MEETING

OW140556 Shanghai City Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 13 Apr 82

[Excerpts] The evaluation committee of "five goods" and "six goods" units, under the municipal finance and trade network, held a meeting in the afternoon of 13 April to sum up experience and commend those units which distinguished themselves during the all-people decorum and courtesy month. Present at the meeting were leading comrades of the municipal CCP committee and the people's government Chen Guodong, Wang Daohan and Xin Yuanxi [new vice mayor of Shanghai]. Xin Yuanxi addressed the meeting.

BRIEFS

ZHEJIANG COTTON PLANTING -- More than 1.4 million mu of land in Zhejiang's cotton-growing areas will be planted to cotton this year. Pre-sowing preparations are now in progress. [Hangzhou Zhejiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 1040 GMT 6 Apr 82 OW]

ART URGED TO REFLECT ANTICORRUPTION STRUGGLE

HK140531 Guangzhou NANFANG RIBAO in Chinese 31 Mar 82 p 4

[Article by Luo Yuanwen [5012 3293 2429] and Chen Zhijie [7115 1807 0267]: "Literature and Art Must Vigorously Reflect the Life of the Anticorruption Struggle"]

[Text] Last year's June issue of GUANGZHOU WENYI [GUANGZHOU LITERATURE AND ART] carried a short story entitled "On the Vast Sea at Night." Recently, the Guangzhou municipal Cantonese opera troupe performed a modern Cantonese opera entitled "Dream." Both the short story and the opera drew their materials from the struggle against the activities of smuggling and trafficking in contraband and from the struggle against the corrosive influence of decadent capitalist ideology. Despite a few defects in them, these two works succeeded in relatively promptly reflecting an important aspect of real life -- the struggle against the activities of smuggling, trafficking in contraband, embezzlement and bribery and the struggle against corruption by capitalist ideology. Undoubtedly, such works are of practical significance.

The struggle against corruption by bourgeois ideology is an urgent practical task of great significance in adhering to the four basic principles, implementing the party's line, principles and policies and speeding up the construction of the two "civilizations." This struggle is a major issue not only in the economic field, but also in the ideological field, including the literary and art field. Because Guangdong our province, is situated in the vicinity of Hong Kong and Macao and, moreover, because we have established the special economic zones and have been daily increasing our external economic activities and our international cultural exchanges, we are more vulnerable to the corrupting influences of decadent capitalist ideology and bourgeois lifestyle from abroad. The struggle against the activities of smuggling, trafficking in contraband and bribery, the resistance to corruption by decadent capitalist ideology and the rectification of unhealthy trends is a major critical issue in the four modernizations in Guangdong. We must persist in carrying out this struggle and strive to achieve good results in it. Since the 3d plenary session, and especially since the 6th Plenary Session of the 11th CCP Central Committee, our province has achieved tremendous results in every aspect. We have enlivened our economy, developed our production in a fairly rapid manner and continuously increased our foreign trade. We have also improved the livelihood of our people and achieved political unity and stability. The continuous steady progress that we are making in all our undertakings has brought about a situation that is better than we expected. However, in some localities and in some units, offenses of smuggling, trafficking in contraband, embezzlement and bribery have cropped up and there have been prominent instances of serious criminal and illegal activities of stealing large amounts of state property.

These economic offenses and crimes have even involved some of our cadres. Furthermore, through every possible channel, decadent capitalist ideology and culture are polluting the southern entrance to our motherland and poisoning the minds of the masses of people, especially our youths. Some units and individuals continue to import, show and copy films, video-tapes and music tapes that are pornographic or that have harmful contents. Though we have made efforts to put an end to this evil practice, we have not yet completely succeeded. This shows that the ideological struggle in our province remains sharp and complicated. For this reason, we have to remain sober-minded. We should continue to adhere to our external open-door policy, but we must not introduce bourgeois life styles into our country nor allow decadent capitalist ideology and culture to run rampant. We should not only severely crack down on economic crimes, but also resolutely counter the attack of decadent capitalist and other unhealthy ideologies and cultures. This is the unshirkable duty of all our cultural and art departments.

In conducting socialist literary and art activities, we must resolutely carry out the policies of serving the people and socialism and must strictly follow the party's "double hundred" policy. We should reflect all the aspects of our actual social lives, create literary and art works that draw from all kinds of material and portray all kinds of people, especially new socialist people. Judging from the practical effects of literary and art works on society, those that can, in a relatively timely way, reflect the actual struggle, and especially those that reflect current political life and express the political aspirations of the writers, are often more likely to arrest people's attention and to have more influence on the people. We advocate having socialist literature and art focus on themes reflecting the four modernizations. This, of course, means that our socialist literature and art should reflect the struggle against corruption by capitalist ideology, which is included in the themes concerning the four modernizations. This current struggle is grim in reality and it has a direct bearing not only on the problem of whether we will be able to bring about a turn for the better to our party work style, but also on the future destiny and prosperity of our party and state. Thus it is only natural for socialist literature and art, which is "a mirror that reflects the society," and which is a powerful weapon to attack the enemy and educate and unite our people, to consciously and vigorously reflect this struggle. This is a requirement for satisfying the diversified tastes of our readers as well as a requirement for the construction of socialist spiritual civilization. At present, there are too few pieces of literary and art works on this theme and there is also the problem of low quality in the existing pieces on this theme. This is where we should make efforts to improve.

How should we create socialist literary and art works to reflect this struggle? This is a new problem for our broad ranks of literary and art workers who are endowed with the lofty historical mission of building socialist spiritual civilization. Our suggestion is that the comrades in our literary and art circles should conscientiously study the relevant documents, policies and decrees of the party and state and the relevant important speeches that have been published in our newspapers. They should also carefully read the material that is related to the major economic cases in our newspapers and deepen their understanding of the significance of the struggle against the activities of smuggling, trafficking in contraband, embezzlement and bribery and the significance of the struggle against corruption by the bourgeois ideology. To be more concrete, on the one hand, they should intensify their further study of Marxist-Leninist theory and Mao Zedong's thinking on literary and art works, and consciously clean the dust from their minds in order to build up a great wall of anticorruption in their minds. On the other hand our writers and artists should immediately plunge into the thick of life whenever it is possible for them to do so. All the relevant departments should create favorable conditions for our writers and artists, in order to facilitate their observation of and learning from life, their investigation and study and in order to facilitate their accumulation of material. Naturally, we should also pay attention to preventing and opposing the practice of using a simple formula to analyze life in an abstract manner. On the contrary, we should respect the special law of artistic creation and encourage our writers and artists to use the method of thinking in terms of images in order to reflect the complicated conflicts of people's feelings and the complicated contradictions. We should also encourage them to strive to portray the images of the new socialist people who have emerged in this struggle. In so doing, our writers and artists should depict and extol the new socialist people's struggle against corruption by decadent capitalist ideology, their lofty virtues of strictly observing law and discipline, being honest in performing their official duties, remaining uncontaminated by any evil influence, hating evil like poison, not being apprehensive of those who have both power and influence and being wise and courageous in fighting against the perverse trend and supporting the healthy one.

Thus, they will create bright images of the new socialist people. At the same time, our writers and artists should deeply expose those "termites" who are damaging the great mansion of socialism, analyze the personal histories of these evildoers to look into the reasons why they became evildoers and analyze their ugly souls. Thus our writers and artists will rouse people's vigilance and heighten their confidence and courage to go all out with one heart and one mind in steadily developing and realizing the four modernizations under the leadership of party.

HENAN HOLDS FORUM ON RURAL PROPAGANDA WORK

HK130145 Zhengzhou Henan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 12 Apr 82

[Excerpts] The Henan Provincial CCP Committee Propaganda Department held a 4-11 April forum on rural propaganda work in Lin County to discuss and study how to carry out political and ideological work in the new situation following the institution of production responsibility systems, how to publicize with great fanfare the minutes of the national rural work conference and how to stimulate the building of material and spiritual civilization. Attending were directors of propaganda departments of all prefectural CCP committees and of the Zhengzhou, Kaifeng and Luoyang municipal and surrounding CCP committees, responsible comrades in charge of propaganda work in some counties and communes and responsible comrades of provincial units concerned. Song Yuxi, member of the provincial CCP committee standing committee and director of the propaganda department, made a speech. Anyang Prefectural CCP Committee Secretary (Wang Ying) also attended.

The participants seriously studied the minutes of the national rural work conference, summed up and exchanged successes and experiences in rural political and ideological work and inspected and visited Lin County's propaganda work and progressive typical communes and brigades in promoting spiritual civilization in the country. They obtained a clearer picture of the orientation and focus of rural propaganda work, braced their spirits and strengthened their confidence.

The meeting stressed: The focus of future rural propaganda work is to vigorously launch the work focusing on the two great aims of building material and spiritual civilization. At present, we must carry out with great fanfare propaganda for the cadres and masses in upholding one thing, keeping two things unchanged and taking simultaneous account of three things, and ensure that everyone knows about the minutes of the national rural work conference. By carrying out propaganda and education, we should enable the grassroots cadres and masses in the rural areas to further emancipate their minds, broaden their vision, deepen their comprehension of socialist collective agriculture, uphold the socialist road, correctly handle the relations between the interests of the state, the collective and the individual, stabilize and perfect the production responsibility systems, develop agricultural production and diversification and make new contributions to striving for an all-round bumper harvest this year. At the same time we must vigorously organize propaganda in hitting at criminal activities in the economic field, and mobilize the masses to protest the modernization drive.

The forum pointed out: We should further promote the "five stresses and four beauties" activities, and consolidate and develop the fruits of the all-people decorum and courtesy month.

HUBEI 8 MARCH RED BANNER MEETING CONCLUDES

HK060323 Wuhan Hubei Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 5 Apr 82

[Text] The Hubei provincial commendation meeting of the 8 March red banner units and pace setters successfully closed in Wuchang this morning.

The responsible people of the Hubei provincial people's government and the national women's federation, including Chen Pixian, Han Ningfu, Li Wei, Xue Tan, Guo Liwen and others, were present at the concluding ceremony and awarded prizes to the representatives of 8 March red banner units and pace setters. In the last few days, 800 representatives of 8 March red banner units and red banner pace setters from throughout the province happily gathered together, exchanging their experiences and enthusiastically initiating discussions. They have strengthened their confidence in women holding up half the sky in the building of the two civilizations. At the concluding ceremony, the representatives sent a written proposal to all women in the province, appealing to them to study Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought, to study the party's line, guiding principles and policies, to resolutely resist the corrosion of capitalism and vestiges of feudal ideology and to courageously struggle against the illegal and criminal activities in the economic field. Cultural standards, scientific and technological level and competence in business management should be improved. All women should actively participate in the activities of "five stresses and four beauties" and the drive of the "five-goods" family, and carry on the practices of marrying the partner of one's own choice and holding weddings in a frugal way. All families should respond to the party's call for only one child per couple, and thus achieve the aim of having good children, bringing them up properly and giving them good education. The written proposal also appealed to all women in the province to try their best to fulfill their roles as masters and to strive for the completion of all economic targets laid down by the provincial CCP committee this year. Moreover, they should do a good job in family education in cooperation with schools and the society. Women throughout the province should initiate an upsurge in the socialist drive of emulating, learning from, catching up with, helping and surpassing each other, and give full play to their function in holding up half the sky in the building of the socialist material and spiritual civilizations.

HUNAN RIBAO DISCUSSES RURAL POLICY ISSUES

HK110227 Changsha Hunan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2310 GMT 10 Apr 82

[Report on 11 April HUNAN RIBAO editorial: "Keep Two Things Unchanged for a Long Time"]

[Text] The editorial says: In studying the minutes of the national rural work conference, it is first necessary to grasp its central thinking: Keep two things unchanged for a long time. This means keeping unchanged for a long time the practice of following the socialist road of collectivization and maintaining public ownership of land and other basic means of production, and keeping unchanged the establishment of responsibility systems in the collective economy. These two things to be kept unchanged for a long time represent the major policy decision of the Central Committee made in accordance with the principle that production relations must conform to the nature of the productive force, after summing up the positive and negative experiences in China's agricultural collectivization over the past 30 years.

The first of the two things to be kept unchanged for a long time reiterates the orientation for developing agriculture in China. It is the foundation and premise for promoting all types of production responsibility systems. The establishment of the production responsibility systems only represents a change of management forms and remuneration methods within the collective economy; it is not a change in the system of ownership. We cannot talk about responsibility systems if we shake the foundation of public ownership of land and other basic means of production and depart from the premise of collectivization. It is obviously erroneous to simply sum up all types of production responsibility systems as the system of assigning the land to each household in exchange for fixed levies, and proceed to regard this system as one of returning the land to the families and dividing up the land for individual cultivation.

The second of the two things to be kept unchanged for a long time fully affirms the extreme importance of practicing various types of production responsibility systems for a long time to speed up China's agricultural development.

This measure is a scientific conclusion derived from the shortcomings that have persisted for a long time in the collective economy, such as eating out of the same big pot and practicing excessively single forms of management, and from summing up the experiences and lessons of history. The practice of the past 2 years has fully demonstrated the powerful vitality of the various types of responsibility systems. The cadres have also received education from practice, and have been gradually liberated from the long-prevailing influence of leftist ideology. Hence, worries and fears that the policies will be frequently changed and that we will go back to eating out of the same big pot and practicing egalitarianism are unnecessary.

Of course, laying stress on keeping two things unchanged for a long time certainly does not mean that there is no need to perfect the production responsibility systems already established. We must realize that most of the production responsibility systems in Hunan were set up in a relatively short time. Due to lack of experience, it is inevitable that problems of various types exist. The important task facing us at present is to both maintain policy stability and seek solutions to existing problems. On the basis of studying the documents and unifying understanding, and in close connection with current production, the province should gradually solve the existing problems in priority order by holding full discussions among the masses. In this way, the production responsibility systems already established will be increasingly perfected, and will stimulate all-round and sustained development of the province's agricultural production.

HUNAN MEETING ON PUBLICIZING ECONOMIC SITUATION

HK140139 Changsha Hunan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2310 GMT 13 Apr 82

[Text] The Hunan Provincial CCP Committee and government held a telephone conference in the evening of 13 April to mobilize and make arrangements for conducting education on the economic situation in urban areas throughout the province. Provincial CCP committee standing committee member Liu Zheng and Vice Governor Zhou Zheng spoke at the meeting.

The meeting pointed out: Conducting thorough education on the economic situation for the cadres and masses, especially the people in the urban areas, is currently the major content of political and ideological work. It is of major significance for strengthening the building of the two civilizations, mobilizing the enthusiasm of the cadres and masses and stimulating new progress in the national economy. Conducting propaganda and education on the new situation represents a reeducation in the line, principles and policies of the third plenary session. The party committees and government at all levels must tackle this work in a just and forceful way.

The provincial CCP committee and people's government hold that it is necessary to closely link propaganda and education on the economic situation with the actual conditions in one's own area and unit, grasp the problems of greatest concern to the masses and apply the method of calculation and contrast to highlight the problems in light of the changes in people's living standards. We should thus let the masses know what great efforts the state has made since the gang of four was smashed, and especially since the third plenary session, to solve problems in the people's living standards, despite the country's economic difficulties. By conducting education on the economic situation, we should enable the masses to fully understand the superiority of the socialist system and to see the powerful effects of the party's series of major policy decisions. This will stimulate the masses' love for the party, the people, socialism, the motherland, their enterprises and their work, and they will implement with even greater keenness the party's line, principles and policies, and unswervingly follow the party to forge ahead.

The meeting pointed out: Varied and flexible methods and forms should be adopted in promoting propaganda and education on the economic situation. The principal leading party and government comrades at all levels must personally give reports and lecture on the excellent situation.

SICHUAN INCREASES GROSS INDUSTRIAL OUTPUT

OW130320 Beijing XINHUA in English 0229 GMT 13 Apr 82

[Text] Chengdu, April 13 (XINHUA) -- Sichuan, China's most populous province where catastrophic floods were experienced last year, registered a 12.7 percent rise in gross industrial output in the first quarter of this year, compared to the like period of 1981, according to the provincial statistical bureau. Total industrial output value reached 6,715 million yuan in the January-March period this year, and light industry accounted for 50.7 percent. Production figures for 45 light industrial products, especially consumer durables like sewing machines, bicycles and electrical appliances were excellent.

Stagnation or decreases in heavy industry, which appeared during the readjustment period, ended in the first quarter of this year. Production in metallurgy and machine building continued to go up. Total output value of heavy industry increased 12.2 percent over last year's same period.

Increased energy output in the province was an important factor in the big rises in industrial production in the first quarter. Output of coal, crude oil, electricity and natural gas increased 7.6 percent over the same period of last year.

XIZANG'S YIN FATANG ATTENDS PLA CEREMONY

HK100543 Lhasa Xizang Regional Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 9 Apr 82

[Summary] The CCP committee of the Chengdu PLA units recently issued an order to confer the title "Model company in caring for weapons and equipment" on the reconnaissance company of a certain PLA unit stationed in Xizang. A ceremony to confer this title on the company was held at a certain PLA unit on 5 April. Present were Yin Fatang, deputy political commissar of the Chengdu PLA units and first political commissar of Xizang Military District, and (Ma Dejie), deputy commander of the military district.

In a speech Yin Fatang congratulated the company on its achievements in looking after its weapons and equipment and constantly maintaining a 100-percent serviceability rate in the past 30 years. He continued: "The leaders of party committees at all levels must attach a high degree of importance to care of weapons and equipment. The leading party and political cadres must personally grasp this work, the upper and lower levels must all tackle it, and there must be division of labor, and plans, arrangements and inspections. This work must be done well."

XIZANG ISSUES CIRCULAR ON POPULATION CENSUS

HK090253 Lhasa Xizang Regional Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 8 Apr 82

[Summary] The Xizang Regional People's Government recently issued a circular on measures for carrying out the population census in the region. The circular says: In view of the fact that communications in the region are bad, registration work will begin in mid-May instead of 1 July. Those to be covered in the census are citizens of the PRC who live in the region. Every person must register in the place where he or she normally resides, and can only register in one place. Registration will be carried out by the household; a person living alone will also count as a household. For the purpose of the census there are both family households and also collective households, the latter including those living in organs, bodies, schools, factories, mines, communes, farms, companies, shops, hospitals, nurseries and so on, and also those in prison, and labor reform and labor education centers.

Before the census registration begins, the census organs must seriously take stock of household registration in accordance with the registration regulations and the relevant region stipulations. On that basis, the census organs must define the census zones according to the state administrative zoning. The census personnel are responsible for guiding and inspecting the registration work. Grassroots cadres and activists among the masses should assist them. The census personnel should consist of people with a certain cultural level who are trusted by the masses and act in a responsible way; they are to be selected by the county governments. They should be issued certificates after a short period of training. After appointment to their posts, they must not be assigned to noncensus work before the census is completed.

The census registration can be carried out in various ways, including visiting households, organizing heads of households to report to registration centers and so on. In remote areas with very small and scattered populations, it is possible to make use of material currently in hand or persons familiar with the people to carry out an indirect investigation and estimate. The census personnel must question each household in accordance with the census forms.

The census of serving PLA personnel will be carried out by the leading organs of the units in a unified way, wherever their domicile is. Local public security bureaus will carry out the census of armed people's police, border police and fire brigade personnel. The public security organs will also do the census for people under arrest or undergoing reform or education through labor.

After the census is completed in the census zones, the census guides are to carry out an all-round check in accordance with the stipulated methods, and correct any anomalies. The Xizang regional provisional census leadership group office will evaluate the quality of the census.

About 10 days are allotted for census registration work. The task of checking the quality of census should take 5 days. The regional provisional census leadership group is to send the fully-compiled and complete returns to the State Council census leadership group office before the end of June 1984 [as heard]. The regional office will also send a report on the census to the regional people's government.

XIZANG TO INSPECT WORK OF FINANCIAL CADRES

HK050524 Lhasa Xizang Regional Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 4 Apr 82

[Excerpts] A recent regional meeting attended by the directors of banks at the county level or above calls upon the cadres and the numerous staff and workers to go into action immediately and, with the leadership and the rank and file acting with one mind and working in accordance with unified planning, crack down on the criminal activities in the economic field by carrying out a major inspection of financial cadres.

With respect to criminal activities in the economic field and acts in violation of the financial discipline that are discovered during the inspection, it is necessary to deal with them firmly by striking resolute blows at them or rectifying them resolutely if the department concerned is in a position to do so independently; with respect to evidence of economic crimes discovered during the inspection, it is necessary to deal with them in coordination with the departments concerned if it is not in a position to deal with them independently; and with respect to criminal cases in the economic field that involve leading cadres or groups, the department concerned must not turn a blind eye to them or work hand in glove with them but should report them in a timely manner to the party and government leadership at the higher level for their stern handling.

FOREIGN MINISTRY DENIES 'SOUTH ATLANTIC PACT'

OW150137 Taipei International Service in English 0100 GMT 13 Apr 82

[Text] Foreign Ministry Spokesman Liu Ta-jen has denied wire service reports that the Republic of China has entered into a secret treaty with South Africa, Israel, Argentina and other countries. The reports said these nations had entered into a so-called secret treaty of the South Atlantic. Mr Liu said the reports are utter fabrications. He noted that from time to time over the past several years there have been news reports which suggested that the Republic of China, South Africa, Israel and other countries had entered into secret relations concerning the arms trade and military cooperation. Mr Liu said that the association of the name of the Republic of China with that of Israel in such an alleged military alliance was apparently aimed at sabotaging the friendly relations between this country and Arab states.

Persons informed on conditions in South Africa also [word indistinct] that the newspapers there often contain antigovernment statements completely at odds with the government's anticommunist stand. According to a report, about 10 years ago a South African author wrote a book which suggested the Republic of China, South Korea, Israel and Chile enter into a secret military alliance. This book was also translated into Spanish and sold in Chile for a while. [Words indistinct] Johannesburg SUNDAY TIMES, they have been influenced by the misstatements in this book.

PREMIER SUN RECEIVES SAUDI COMMERCE MINISTER

OW150351 Taipei CNA in English 0302 GMT 15 Apr 82

[Text] Taipei, 15 Apr (CNA) -- Premier Sun Yun-hsuan Wednesday received Saudi Arabian Commerce Minister Dr. Sulayman al-'Abd al-'Aziz as-Sulayyim at the Executive Yuan. Premier Sun extended the nation's warm welcome to Minister as-Sulayyim for his current visit to this country. They also exchanged opinions on matters of mutual concern.

Accompanying the minister during the audience were Saudi Ambassador As'ad 'Abd al-'Aziz Az-zuhayr and Vice Economics Minister Wu Mei-tsun.

Arriving in Taipei April 11 at the invitation of Economics Minister Y.T. Chao, the Saudi Minister has called at the Economics Ministry, the Foreign Ministry and he has been decorated by Foreign Minister Chu Fu-sung. He left for home Thursday morning.

GOVERNMENT TO INCREASE MILITARY PREPAREDNESS

OW150203 Taipei International Service in English 0100 GMT 13 Apr 82

[Text] The Executive Yuan, or the cabinet, has said that the government is going to step up efforts to meet the requirements of the armed forces for military preparedness. It also said the government heeds about the concern of the United States for the security and welfare of Taiwan. It welcomed the American decision not to change its policy of selling defensive weapons to the Republic of China. But the government cannot agree with the U.S. decision not to sell advanced aircraft to this country. The government will continue to pursue (?through negotiations with non-American countries) [words indistinct] (?supply of) defensive weapons to the ROC and is conducting the studies of obtaining arms from other countries.

The cabinet also said, although both Holland and France have formal diplomatic relations with the Chinese communists, the political and economic conditions in those two countries are very different. If the ROC wanted to buy Mirage jets from France, it would first have to make great progress in its relations with France. Only then will there be hope. The ROC at present is working hard to find a government among the more technically advanced nations that is willing to sell sophisticated weaponry that is needed by the ROC's armed forces.

PRESS DISCUSS PRC PROTEST, U.S. ARMS TO TAIWAN

TA KUNG PAO Editorial

HK150422 Hong Kong TA KUNG PAO in Chinese 15 Apr 82 p 2

[Editorial: "Viewing Sino-U.S. Relations From the Chinese Statement"]

[Text] A spokesman of the Chinese Foreign Ministry issued a statement yesterday on the U.S. announcement of the sale of military spare parts to Taiwan. This shows once again China's principled stand and flexibility in its foreign affairs.

China's just and stern statement has only two paragraphs.

In the first paragraph, it points out that the sale of U.S. military spare parts to one of China's provinces is a serious violation of China's sovereignty and thus the Chinese Government lodges a strong protest. This shows the principled stand of China.

In the second paragraph, the statement points out that China has noticed the three-point explanation and assurance made by the United States on this issue in the course of negotiations. Thus it warns that if the United States violates the three-point assurance, it will have to bear the responsibility for all the serious consequences arising therefrom. This shows the flexibility of China's stand.

Over the past year or so, the question of U.S. arms sales to Taiwan has existed as an obstacle obstructing the development of Sino-U.S. relations. This will probably lead to the undesirable deterioration and reversal of relations. China has pointed out time and again that since the United States has established diplomatic relations with the PRC, it should respect China's sovereignty rather than pursuing the policy of "two Chinas." It should not consider Taiwan, a province of the PRC, as a political body and continue to sell arms (even advanced weapons) to it in order to obstruct the reunification, including peaceful reunification, of China. If the United States insists on going in an adverse direction on the Taiwan issue, regardless of the important global strategy, peace in Asia, as well as world peace will be harmed.

On the other hand, China has also made it clear on many occasions that since this problem has its historical background, if the United States agrees in principle that it will not continue long-term arms sale to Taiwan and that it will not provide it with better arms, steps and ways for solving this problem can still be studied.

At the end of last year, when the U.S. Government informally informed the U.S. Congress that there would be arms sale to Taiwan, Sino-U.S. relations became further strained. Even after U.S. Assistant Secretary Holdridge visited Beijing, relations were not improved. China made its stand very clear. It expected the best and was prepared for the worst. If the worst situation unfortunately occurred, it would be the U.S. Government, and not the Chinese Government, which should bear the responsibility for it.

Since Holdridge's visit to China, negotiations [tanpan 6151 0445] between the two sides on Sino-U.S. relations have been going on in Beijing. The three-point explanation and assurance by the U.S. side, which were revealed by the Chinese Foreign Ministry spokesman, merit our attention. First, what the United States will sell to Taiwan this time are only military spare parts and not weapons. This is different from the sale of planes declared by U.S. President Reagan during Holdridge's visit to China. Second, this sale is only a continuation of the long-term arrangement in the past and not a new one. Third, in the course of negotiations between the Chinese and U.S. sides, the United States will not consider military transfers to Taiwan. It was considered by many foreign commentators yesterday that these three points were a concession made by the U.S. side. They were closer to the requirements of the Chinese side.

The true implications of these three points have yet to be observed.

Do they mean that the United States will not make any new sales to Taiwan in the course of negotiations, or that even if the U.S. Congress approves this military spare parts sale, the parts will not be delivered during the negotiations? It will be at least a month before we know the answer.

The negotiations between the Chinese and U.S. sides are still in progress. The central issue is naturally the cessation of the United States' long-term policy of selling arms to Taiwan. We hope that the United States will take a further step on the basis of the three-point assurance to solve this problem with China of long-term arms sale to Taiwan. Thus, the development of Sino-U.S. relations will be maintained and promoted. This will also be beneficial to the present world situation which is becoming turbulent, complicated and tense with each passing day.

WEN WEI PO Editorial

HK150404 Hong Kong WEN WEI PO in Chinese 15 Apr 82 p 2

[Editorial: "Reagan Causes Deterioration in Sino-U.S. Relations"]

[Text] In spite of the Chinese authorities' repeated strong protests and warnings, the Reagan administration has, at last, submitted to the U.S. Congress its proposal to sell arms to Taiwan. This is a short-sighted action. In so doing the Reagan administration has paid attention only to partial and immediate interests and overlooked long-term general strategic interests. It has led Sino-U.S. relations, which were established and developed by our predecessors through arduous efforts, into a crisis. The Chinese Government has already lodged a strong protest against this action of infringement on China's sovereignty by the U.S. Government.

The proposal that has been put before Congress this time concerns the sale of "spare parts of a military nature." The U.S. State Department has recently said that the sale this time does not constitute an arms transaction. However, as has been recently pointed out by NPC Vice Chairman Liao Chengzhi in his interview with some Japanese friends, some radar equipment for military use is included in this transaction. The key problem is that the Reagan administration is adopting two-faced tactics in handling its relations with China and is speeding up its collusion with Taiwan and the implementation of its policy to create "two Chinas." The arms sale this time is a major step in carrying out the "two Chinas" policy.

Regarding the problem of U.S. arms sales to Taiwan, China not only has adhered to its principle by insisting that the United States must set a deadline for ending arms sales to Taiwan, but has also shown its flexibility by refraining from demanding an immediate cessation of U.S. arms sales to Taiwan. As long as the United States accepts this principle, both sides can hold talks to solve the problems related to the procedures and methods to end the arms sales. However, the United States has not accepted this principle. On the contrary, it not only clings to selling arms to Taiwan, but also refuses to come up with a deadline for ending the arms sales.

The U.S. authorities are selling arms to Taiwan in accordance with the "Taiwan Relations Act." The tenet of this act is: 1) A stipulation on the obligation of the United States to Taiwan's security. According to this stipulation, any military action against Taiwan will arouse Washington's serious concern. 2) "The United States will enable Taiwan to obtain the material and equipment and the technical services that are necessary to maintain Taiwan's defensive strength." The first item is the restoration, in a disguised form, of U.S.-Taiwan defense treaty that the United States has publicly abrogated since it established diplomatic relations with China. The second is aimed at making U.S. arms sales to Taiwan lawful.

This act violates the principle stipulated in the communique on the establishment of diplomatic relations between China and the United States and constitutes interference in China's internal affairs.

The actual reason why the United States has been persisting in selling arms to Taiwan lies in the fact that some people in the United States are attempting to control Taiwan forever in order to pin down China.

Another reason why the Reagan administration has acted willfully in disregarding the principle stipulated in the communique on the establishment of diplomatic relations between China and the United States and in clinging to selling arms to Taiwan lies in its erroneous estimation of the situation in China. It thinks that China has to depend on the technical aid of the United States in China's four modernizations and that China has to beg for assistance from the United States in the face of the Soviet military threat. As long as the United States adopts a hardline attitude toward the Soviet Union, China will make concessions on the problems related to its sovereignty and on the problems related to U.S. arms sales to Taiwan. The truth is that in carrying out economic construction, China is adopting the policy of relying mainly on its own efforts and supplementing its efforts with foreign assistance. In the course of China's four modernizations, China can cooperate and is cooperating with a large number of countries. Moreover, China has been achieving great results in developing its science and technology. As for the Soviet threat, even as far back as in the 1960's when China did not have diplomatic relations with the United States, China had begun its struggle against Soviet hegemonism, and it has never feared anything. It is the United States that has a more urgent need in strengthening its relations with China because of its global strategy.

People of insight pointed out long ago that in handling Sino-U.S. relations, we had to take into account global strategy and that the normal development of Sino-U.S. relations was favorable to the long-term interests of both China and the United States and to the struggle against Soviet hegemonism in the world. The problem of how Sino-U.S. relations will develop has roused the concern of more and more friendly countries. The retrogression in the normal development in Sino-U.S. relations resulted from the Reagan administration's persistence in carrying out its policy of creating "two Chinas" and in selling arms to Taiwan. Regarding the problem of U.S. arms sales to Taiwan, the Chinese authorities have already declared that China has already made preparations for the worst if the United States clings to acting willfully. The Reagan administration of the United States has to be responsible for all the possible results, since it is going back on its assurance [bao zheng 0202 6086] to China concerning arms sales to Taiwan, violating the principle of the Shanghai communique and is thus causing Sino-U.S. relations to deteriorate. The Chinese people will never eat their words. Moreover, China is sure to stand firmly in the world, and any attempt to infringe on China's sovereignty is doomed to failure.

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April 15, 1982

